

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

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SECTION I

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

National Spring Sanitation Training Meeting

The Environmental Sanitation Division of the Public Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, is planning a national two and one half day meeting, tentatively scheduled for 22-23-24 March, in Tokyo-To. Prefectural insect and rodent control officers and chief environmental sanitation inspectors supervising the summer phase of the yearly sanitation program are expected to attend. The meeting will consist of organized periods on the purpose, organization, personnel, laws, budgets and associated subjects relating to the summer phase of the yearly sanitation program. The need for prefectural sanitation improvements, including garbage storage, collection and disposal as well as sanitary team operation, will be emphasized. Two demonstrations will be given, one on sanitary team operation and the other on DDT spray application. Prefectural officials will in turn be expected to institute similar meetings at prefectural levels for sanitation officials from health centers, especially environmental sanitary inspectors. The inspectors should be able to repeat meetings including demonstrations at the health centers for assistant inspectors, city-town-village sanitation officials and local representatives. Planning will be in accordance with provisions of the yearly sanitation program, Eihatsu No. 174, dated 6 March 1950 (PHCW Bulletin No. 149, 1-15 February 1950) to properly organize and coordinate sanitation activities through the national, prefectural, health center and local levels on preventive medicine measures necessary for disease control in each prefecture.

National Spring Sanitation "Clean-up" Week

Each To, Do, Fu and prefecture in Japan has been notified of the selected national spring sanitation "Clean-up" week on 16-22 April 1951. (Hatsu-ei 199, 27 Dec. 1950). A general outline recommending local activities has also been forwarded to guide supervising officials. (Hatsu-ei 199-2, 8 Feb. 1951) Local efforts can be included on other sanitation problems which require public attention.

The national "Clean-up" week initiates the summer phase of the yearly sanitation program. The attention and assistance of the public is directed to improvements required for a coordinated effort to raise sanitation standards. The successful completion of a spring "Clean-up" week assist further efforts of the environmental sanitation inspector-sanitary team organization during the summer months.

SECTION II

NUTRITION BRANCH

Attached as Inclosure 1 is a translation of the Ministry of Welfare directive Ho-Hatsu No. 3, dated 9 January 1951, subject: "Handling of Complete Nursing and Complete Food Service Relative to Hospital Fees Under Social Insurance." This directive defines "complete nursing" and "complete food service", listing the standards to which a hospital must adhere in order to receive full remuneration from social insurance.

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS

Accredited Schools of Nursing

The Ministry of Welfare has officially announced the accreditation of the following institutions as Class A and B Schools of Nursing. Some of the schools on this "official list of schools accredited" are only conditionally accredited; such schools will be so informed by the Ministry of Welfare. A complete report of accredited, conditionally accredited, and not accredited schools with the recommendations to the schools from the National Nursing Council has been prepared for Civil Affairs nurses (See Incl. 2).

The National Examination

The second National Examination for clinical nurses will be given 28 and 29 April 1951. Places will be announced later.

Annual Meeting of the National Association

Place: Kyoritsu Auditorium, Kanda, Tokyo

Date: April 20 (Friday) Board of Directors Meeting
Branch Association Presidents Meeting

21 (Saturday) General Meeting - Main, Branch & Sections

22 (Sunday) General Meeting - Sections

23 (Monday) General Meeting - Main, Branch & Sections

24 (Tuesday) Field Trip, Sight Seeing Tour and the New
Board of Directors Meeting

First Day a.m. 8:00 Acceptance
9:00 Opening
9:05 Welcome Address
9:10 Greeting
9:40 Reading of Minutes of 1950 General Meeting - Secretary
9:45 Report of Board of Directors - President
9:55 Report of General Affairs - Secretary
10:10 Report of Treasurer - Treasurer
10:20-12:00 Report of Standing and Special Committees
Report of Chairman of Each Section

Lunch

p.m. 1:00 Work plan of 1951
1:10 Report of Draft of 1951 budget
1:20 Platform suggestion
1:30 Introduction of Candidates for Officers of Main
Association and Nomination from floor

3:00 Election

3:30-5:00 Deliberation on subject for discussion

Second Day General Meeting for each section

Third Day

a.m. 8:00 Acceptance
9:00-1200 In charge by Education Committee

Lunch

1:00-4:00 In charge by Education Committee

4:00-4:30 Report of Sections

4:30 Report of Board of Directors

4:40 Introduction of New Officers & Appreciation to
old officers.

4:50 Declaration of 1951 Platform

4:55 Address by the President

5:10 Closing

SECTION IV

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Regional Veterinary Conference

On 10 - 11 February, the prefectural veterinary medical associations of Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Oita, Kumamoto, Miyazaki and Kagoshima held a joint conference under the auspices of the Kyushu Region Veterinary Federation. Approximately 500 veterinarians attended the meeting. The first day was devoted to a business session and addresses by distinguished local and national officials including the President of the JVMA. The second day included scientific papers of current importance and a well planned and executed clinic demonstration. This highly successful conference was probably the second largest veterinary gathering held in Japan since the occupation.

Re-analyses of Assay Standards

In an effort to establish only the highest standard for veterinary biologic production, a series of discussions have been held between PHCII, Japanese Government officials and interested production laboratories. Pending final official approval, new assay standards have been agreed upon and adopted for rabies vaccine and formalized hog cholera vaccine. This action is in line with a continuing program to review current assay standards of all veterinary biologics, especially from a potency viewpoint.

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on rabies cases occurring during the period 21 - 27 January 1951.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	2
Kanagawa	1
Chiba	0
Saitama	0
Ibaragi	0
Gumma	0
Tochigi	1
Shizuoka	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>5</u>

Japanese statistics for period of 1 - 27 January 1951 disclose a total of 18 cases of rabies in dogs, 53 humans have reported being bitten by dogs with 4 deaths.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 27 January - 9 February 1951.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>27 Jan - 2 Feb</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>3 - 9 Feb</u>
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	6	
Gifu	Swine cholera	7	
Iliyagi	" "	9	
Saitama	" "		2

Cumulative Total - 1 January to date of report.

Anthrax	2
Swine cholera	69
Swine erysipelas	8
Swine plague	4

Monthly Food Sanitation Report

Prefectural veterinary and food sanitation inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on those establishments where food and beverages of other than animal origin were processed, served, or sold during the month of November 1950.

Number of food establishments-----	1,306,622
" " " inspected-----	211,750
Total number of inspections-----	298,854
Number of cases of food condemnations-----	6,066
" " suspensions-----	103
" " permits revoked-----	116
" " violation cases in civil court-----	36

A total of 20 outbreaks of food or beverage poisoning was reported involving 272 people with 5 deaths resulting.

SECTION V

SUPPLY

Production of Medical Supplies

Pharmaceuticals and medical supplies produced during December totalled 3,467 million yen. Such commodities as x-ray supplies and equipment, physiotherapy equipment, surgical instruments, and precious metals were not reported. Monthly average production for calendar year 1950 was approximately 3,123 million yen, compared with 2,883 million yen for calendar year 1949. The total value of reported drugs and medical supplies produced during 1949 was 34,596 million yen, in 1950 reported as 37,480 million yen.

Considerable improvement in the industry was made during 1950, although the value increase of production does not reflect the degree. Many manufactures were producing non-essential products which could not be sold. Consequently, those producers suffered financial losses. The industry was advised by the Ministry of Welfare to manufacture pharmaceuticals on a planned production basis aimed at supplying demand items. The Ministry of Welfare reports this has been done by a great numbers of manufactures. Few producers are now burdened with large stock-piles of unsalable merchandise. Even though the cost of critical raw materials has increased, the over-all price index for pharmaceutical products has decreased 15 percent. This is attributed to improved production techniques and more efficient manufacturing facilities.

December production by category follows.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>
Controlled Medicines	141,810,650
Non-controlled Medicines	2,248,569,134
Patent Medicines	472,466,894
Biologics	129,625,125
Dental Instruments	21,087,850
Dental Materials	15,727,543
Textile Sanitary Materials	381,789,072
Rubber Sanitary Goods	56,054,590
Total	3,467,130,858

Production of Biologics

Production of biologics in Japan during December was valued at 129,625,125 yen. The following table illustrates production, assay statistics, and assayed stocks on hand as of 1 January 1951.

<u>Product</u>	<u>Assayed at NIH</u>	<u>Passed Assay</u>	<u>Quantity Under Assay</u>	<u>Assayed Stock On Hand</u>
BCG vaccine(doses)	2,181,500	1,206,100	36,673,500	5,429,000
BCG diluent(doses)	4,840,000	4,840,000	7,317,300	4,482,600
Cholera vaccine(cc)	1,999,100	1,960,100	3,404,800	1,121,600
Diphtheria antitoxin(cc)	81,138	81,138	169,619	120,315
Diphtheria toxoid(cc)	1,984,380	1,853,720	18,429,700	2,127,990
Portussis vaccine(cc)	920,380	739,300	3,649,340	539,580
Smallpox vaccine(doses)	4,280,635	4,280,635	4,537,535	4,045,590
Tetanus antitoxin(cc)	64,880	64,880	74,780	437,255
Tetanus toxoid(cc)	641,540	119,160	332,820	135,160
Tuberculin (cc)	1,207,845	1,207,845	3,316,495	5,168,942
Typhoid vaccine(cc)	364,200	364,200	6,459,000	5,979,040
Typhus vaccine(cc)	2,633,620	2,352,520	6,178,200	2,076,560

Controlled Medicines and Raw Materials

The Ministry of Welfare reported the status of controlled medicines and raw materials during December as follows:

	<u>Stock 1 Dec.</u>	<u>Processed December</u>	<u>Quantity Sold</u>	<u>Stock 1 Jan.</u>
(*) Lanolin	681,550 g	184,000 g	376,500 g	489,050 g
(*) Pituitrin	131,200 cc	29,056 cc	10,326 cc	149,930 cc
Santonin	42,734 g	234,200 g	247,075 g	29,859 g
Santonin tab.	2,657,558	6,959,060	7,858,680	1,757,938
(*) Sesame oil	4,731,255 g	777,500 g	358,000 g	5,122,755 g
Sulfadiazine	2,734,833 g	3,022,470 g	2,516,498 g	3,240,805 g
Sulfadiazine tab.	3,181,121	2,998,840	2,748,860	3,431,101
(*) Soy bean oil	8,250,125 g	333,500 g	648,200 g	7,935,425 g
Streptomycin	0	55,740 g	55,740 g	0
Theobromine	0	90,650 g	81,775 g	8,875 g

(*) These drugs decontrolled 26 December 1950 (see below)

Penicillin Production

Penicillin production during December totalled over 989 billion units passed assay. This quantity represents the largest single month production on record, and completes a total of over 7,495 billion units passed assay during 1950. Production by product follows:

<u>Product</u>	<u>December Production</u>
Amorphous	2,887,942 (x 10,000)
Crystalline	822,338
Crystalline "G"	8,164,160
Procaine in oil	1,989,630
Procaine "G" in oil	75,884,370
Ointment	1,301,560.5
Vaginal suppositories	548,000
Tablets	4,492,570
Procaine aqueous inj.	2,812,170
Total	98,902,740.5 (x 10,000)

December Total 989,027,405,000 units

Distribution Control of Drugs.

The following items have been removed from distribution control pursuant to Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 324 dated 26 December 1950.

Ergot
Lanolin
Pituitrin
Sesame Oil
Soy Bean Oil

Counterpart Fund Loan For Streptomycin Production

A loan of ¥60,000,000 from the U. S. Aid Counterpart Fund was approved by the Japanese Government to the Scientific Research Institute Ltd. (Kagaku Kenyusho KK) for use in the construction of a plant for large-scale production of streptomycin. Kagaku Kenyusho is planning to enlarge their present plant capacity of three six-ton tanks, to a plant with three tanks, each of sixty-ton capacity. The loan will be used to finance in part the construction of fermentation and refinery equipment, and the three fermentation tanks of 60,000 liters capacity each, for the manufacture of streptomycin.

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL

Narcotic Control Activities Report - December

The December report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Arrests - Registrants	31
Unregistered persons	155
(Including 17 Koreans and 31 foreign nationals)	
Convictions - Registrants	22
Unregistered persons	161
(Including 19 Koreans and seven foreign nationals)	
Theft of narcotics	
(Including two hospitals)	6

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥3,000 fine to 18 months penal servitude. Eleven out of 15 sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Ten sentences were appealed, three by defendants and seven by procurators. One was found not guilty. Six sentences were affirmed and one penalty was decreased in Appeal Courts.

Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥2,000 fine to three years penal servitude. Thirty-one out of 123 sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Eighty-seven sentences were appealed, 61 by defendants, 24 by procurators and two by both parties. Twenty-one were found not guilty. Thirteen sentences were affirmed and two penalties were decreased in Appeal Courts.

Penalties for eight Japanese tried in Military Courts varied from six months to three years penal servitude. Two Koreans received sentences of one year penal servitude and one of them was ordered deported.

Four foreign nationals were sentenced to one year penal servitude.

Sixteen registrants received administrative disposition and 81 were admonished. Twelve non-registrants were released for lack of evidence.

Twenty-one defendants, including seven registrants, one Chinese and two Koreans, previously reported arrested were nolle prossed. Ten violators of the Marihuana Law were arrested on charge of illegal cultivation and two were admonished. There was no evidence of diversion. Three defendants previously arrested was sentenced to ¥5,000 fine.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agent as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1648
Investigation originated	194
Investigations concluded	221
Investigations not concluded	226

SECTION VII

WELFARE

Public Assistance Statistics - November

*The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of November 1950. Figures for November 1949 and October 1950 are for purposes of comparison.

	<u>November 1950</u>	<u>November 1949</u>	<u>October 1950</u>
Persons - Institutional	143,973	131,385	142,278
Persons - Non "	1,934,324	1,591,984	1,963,848
Total	2,078,297	1,723,369	2,106,126
Assistance - Cash	1,203,973,804	929,479,864	1,251,809,315
Assistance - Kind	14,889,292	13,218,225	24,208,347
Total	1,218,863,096	942,698,089	1,276,017,662

*Prefectural public assistance figures are attached as Incl. No. 3.

Children's Bureau Directives

A review of directives issued by the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, since 13 November 1950, disclosed the following which are of general interest:

<u>Date</u>	<u>File Number</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Subject</u>
28 Nov 50	Ji-hatsu 721	Chief, Children's Bureau	All Prefectural Governors	Request for submission of children's case records from which ten will be selected for publication with analysis. The published material will be used for teaching purposes and in-service training.
5 Dec 50	Ji-hatsu 742	Chief, Children's Bureau and Deputy Chief of Local Autonomy Board	All Prefectural Governors	Notification that officials handling ration book registrations of individuals coming under provisions of Article 30 of the Child Welfare Law (reporting of child beyond fourth degree relationship), shall notify subject individuals of their responsibility under the Law.
12 Dec 50	Ji-hatsu 762	Chiefs, Children's and Insurance Bureaus	All Prefectural Governors	A notification advising that it is desirable that physicians serving on the staffs of child welfare facilities be authorized to treat institution residents covered by the social insurances.

<u>Date</u>	<u>File Number</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Subject</u>
15 Dec 50	Ji-hatsu 767	Chiefs, Children's Bureau	All Prefectural Governors	A request that in furnishing guidance to day nurseries attention be given to the following points: 1. Adherence to the principles contained in the procedural manual for operation of day nurseries (Hokkujo Unei Yoko), published by the Children's Bureau. 2. That day nurseries operate within hours specified by ministerial ordinance. 3. That children be admitted who are really in need of care. 4. Compliance with minimum standards for equipment used in day nurseries.
27 Dec 50	Ji-U-hatsu 250	Chief, Children's Bureau	All Prefectural Governors	A request for report of expenditures incurred in the distribution and utilization and UNICEF supplies; consolidated report to be submitted by Children's Bureau to UNICEF representative of Japan.
17 Jan 51	Ji-hatsu 12	Chief, Children's Bureau	All Prefectural Governors	Relates to circumstances under which temporary protection may be given a child by the police. NOTE: A translation of this directive will be distributed at a later date.

Joint Social Affairs and Children's Bureau Directive Re: Assistance to Dependent Children

Incl. No. 4 is a translation of a joint Social Affairs and Children's Bureau directive, Sha Otsu Hatsu No.203, dated 13 December 1950, concerning the eligibility for assistance under the Daily Life Security Law of the child who has become ineligible for assistance under the Child Welfare Law because of age. It will be noted that there should be no gap in continuing assistance required by the child upon its transfer to assistance under the Daily Life Security Law.

Ministry Directive Concerning Funeral Aid under Daily Life Security Law

Incl. No. 5 is a translation of Social Affairs Bureau Directive, Sha Otsu Hatsu No. 207, dated 25 December 1950, clarifying provisions of the Daily Life Security Law for recovery of expenses for funeral (funeral aid) under Article 76 and recovery of general assistance payments as provided under Article 63,

Clarification of Ministry Directive Relating to Assistance for Foreign Nationals

Instances have been reported in which prefectures have submitted copies of applications for public assistance from Korean Nationals to Civil Affairs Regions for transmittal through channels to the Korean Diplomatic Mission. This procedure was not in conformity with current Ministry directives relating to handling of public assistance applications from certain non-United Nations nationals and resulted from the incorrect application of pertinent directives by certain prefectures. Koreans or Formosans making application for public assistance are subject to the same procedures established for Japanese citizens, as provided for in

Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 92, dated 18 June 1950 (translation distributed as Incl. No. 8 to PH&W Bulletin No. 161, 1 - 15 August 1950). Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 190, dated 6 November 1950 (Incl. No. 3 to PH&W Bulletin No. 167) establishes procedures for handling applications from indigent United Nations nationals and does not rescind provisions of Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 92. Application of the Child Welfare Law to foreign nationals is covered in a directive issued by the children's Bureau, Ji-Hatsu No. 642, dated 16 October 1950 (Incl. No. 1 to PH&W Bulletin No. 166). The Welfare Ministry has issued further instructions to all prefectures which clarify procedures for accepting assistance applications from foreign nationals so that referral of copies of applications from Koreans or Formosans applicants to Civil Affairs Regions should not occur in the future.

for: C. S. Malloch Col M

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

Incls:

1. Ho-Hatsu #3, - 9 Jan. '51
2. Accredited Nursing Schools
3. Public Assistance Program, - Nov. '50
4. Sha-Otsu-Hatsu #203, - 13 Dec. '50
5. Sha-Otsu-Hatsu #207, - 25 Dec. '50
6. C. D. Digest, - 3 Feb. '51
7. C. D. Report, - 3 Feb. '51
8. C. D. Digest, - 10 Feb. '51
9. C. D. Report, - 10 Feb. '51
10. Vital Statistics Digest, - Dec. '50
11. Vital Statistics Report, - Dec. '50

January 9, 1951

To: Governors of To, Do, Fu or prefecture

From: Chief, Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
Chief, Public Health Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

Subject: Handling of Complete Nursing and Complete Food Service relative to Hospitalization Fees under Social Insurance

As for the above mentioned subject, we formerly informed you with the letter of Ho-hatsu No. 63 of Sept. 9, 1950 with the subject. "Hospitalization Fees". You are requested to decide whether the application of complete nursing and complete food service shall be approved or not, in each prefecture considering the actual condition on the basis of the following standard:

You are also requested to communicate closely with section concerned, and be careful in carrying out the matter.

I. Approval Standard of Complete Nursing

- (1) Nurses' (including nurse's helper) serving condition shall be in accordance with three (3) shifts system if possible.
- (2) Complete nursing means that all the nursing is given to the patients by the nurse herself or with the help of the nurse's helpers in the facility, but direct nursing to the patient shall be given by the nurse. The direct nursing means the nursing which has direct influence to sick condition of a patient lying in sick bed, such as measuring temperature, feeling pulse, cleaning body, helping to take diet, changing clothes, medication and clinic treatment etc., and indirect nursing such as keeping sick room clean, put everything about a patient in order, cleaning bed cloth, preparing hot water bottle, carrying hot water for cleaning and disposition of phlegm is not included.
- (3) Any private person shall not attend a patient. However, in special case of serious patient or after operation, his family is permitted to attend the patient with the doctor's permission.
- (4) Nursing record shall be recorded. Nursing record means a record of a patient's sick condition, nursing incidental to the condition and other records through nurse's observation.
- (5) Apparatus and instruments necessary for nursing shall be furnished.

II. Approved Standard of Complete Food Service

- (1) A nutritionist or a person who has technical knowledge concerning hospital food service shall be in charge.
A person who has technical knowledge means a person who has general knowledge of nutrition and has ability to make a bill of patient's diet, and prepare reports concerning nutrition accounting, food sanitation, and every kind of food service.
- (2) As a rule, there shall be no self-cooking patient.
- (3) As a rule, food service shall be under direct management of a hospital.
- (4) Food service shall be in accordance with a bill of patient diet.
- (5) Sanitation for food service shall be over the standard provided for in Medical Service Law and standard of restaurant or chop-house provided for in Food Sanitation Law.
- (6) A record book relative to food service shall be kept.
- (7) Actually supplied amount of normal food (usual meal) for the patient shall reach the standard of supplied nutrition amount according to annexed paper No. 1 and the weighed average necessary nutrition amount calculated by "the method of calculation and judgement of nutrition amount" of annexed paper No. 2.

- (8) When it is impossible to give patients soft food or liquid food etc. at the supplied nutrition amount standard, necessary amount of nutrition shall be given to the patients according to their sick condition.

List of Names of A Schools of Nursing
Accredited by the Education and Welfare Ministers
1951

Hokkaido Region

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fixed No. of Stud.</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido University Hospital	West 5-chome, North 14-jo, Sapporo-shi	100
"	Hokkaido Women's Medical College	West 17-chome, South 1-jo, Sapporo-shi	120
"	Sapporo Angel's Hospital	East 3-chome, North 13-jo, Sapporo-shi	90
"	Hakodate Municipal Hospital	11 Tomioka-cho, Hakodate-shi	90
"	Asahikawa Red Cross Hospital	West 1-chome 1-jo-dori, Asahi- kawa-shi	75
"	Sapporo National Hospital	Tsukisappu, Toyohira-cho, Sapporo-gun	60

Tohoku Region

Aomori	Hirosaki Medical University	53 Honmachi, Hirosaki-shi	60
Akita	Akita Red Cross Hospital	27 East Nogoya-cho, Akita-shi	90
Iwate	Morioka Red Cross Hospital	89 Uchinaru, Morioka-shi	60
Miyagi	Sendai National Hospital	Hinaminomo, Harano-machi, Sendai-shi	120
"	Tohoku University Hospital	85 North 4-bancho, Sendai-shi	100
"	Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital	Minato-yoshi, Ishinomaki-shi	45
Yamagata	Tsuruoka Municipal Shonai Hosp.	Hei #3 Baba-cho, Tsuruoka-shi	60
"	Yamagata Municipal Saisei-kan A School of Nursing	Kinomi-koji, Kasumi-cho, Yamagata-shi	45
"	Fukushima Prof. Fukushima School of Nursing	No. 14 Sugitsuma-cho, Fukushima-shi	45
Niigata	Niigata University Hospital	No.1 Asahi-cho, Niigata-shi	100
"	Nagaoka Red Cross Hospital	2312 Shinmei-cho, Nagaoka-shi	45

Kanto Region

Ibaragi	Kasumigaura National Hospital	760 Shimo-takatsu, Tsuchiura-shi	120
Tochigi	Tochigi National Hospital	Tomatsuri, Utsunomiya-shi	120
Gunma	Gunma University Hospital	66 Kouryo-cho, Maebashi-shi	120
"	Maebashi Red Cross Hospital	25 Shinmachi, Maebashi-shi	60
			60

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fixed No. of Stud.</u>
Chiba	Chiba University Hospital	313 Inohana-cho, Chiba-shi	180
Saitama	Saitama National Hospital	Momoko, Yamato-mura, Kita-Adachi-gun	90
"	Omiya Red Cross School of Nursing	Kami-ochiai, Yono-mura, Kita-Adachi-gun	60
Tokyo	Tokyo First National Hospital	No. 1 Toyama-cho, Shinjuku-ku	150
"	Tokyo Second National Hospital	1,224 Ohara-cho, Nogueuro-ku	120
"	Japanese Red Cross College of Nursing	No. 1, Hiyashiro-cho, Shibuya-ku,	180
"	St. Luke's College of Nursing	"	175
"	International Catholic School of Nursing	670, 1-chome, Shinjuku-ku	60
"	Keio Univ. Medical Dept. School of Nursing	633 Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku	120
"	Tokyo Municipal First School of Nursing	Hiroo Hosp. Toyosawa-cho, Shibuya-ku	120
"	Tokyo Communication Hospital	No. 1, 3-chome Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku	105
"	Tokyo Railway Hospital	902 5-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku	90
"	Tokyo Medical & Dental Univ. S. of N.	1, 3-chome, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku	60
"	Jikei School of Nursing	105 2-chome, Atago-cho, Minato-ku	120
Kanagawa	National Sanatorium Kurihama Hosp.	2769 Nobi, Yokosuka City	90
Kanagawa	Yokohama Red Cross School of Nursing	15, 2-chome Nakanegishi, Isogo-ku, Yokohama City	45
Nagano	Shinshu Univ Med Dept School of Nursing.	1544 Oaza Kiri, Matsumoto City	60
"	Nagano Red Cross School of Nursing	1177-3 Kita Ishido-machi, Nagano-City	90
"	Suwa Red Cross School of Nursing	3548 Oaza Kamisuwa, Suwa City	75
Shizuoka	Hamamatsu National Hospital	154 Wago-machi, Hamamatsu City	45
"	Shizuoka Red Cross School of Nursing	40 Oite-cho, Shizuoka City	45
<u>Tohoku-Hokuriku Region</u>			
Toyama	Fujikoshi Hospital	220 Nishi Nagao, Toyama City	45
"	Toyama Red Cross School of N.	5, Chiho-machi, Higashida, Toyama-City	60
Ishikawa	Kanazawa National Hospital	1, 1-banchu, Shimo-Ishibiki-machi Kanazawa City	120

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Enrolled No. of Stud.</u>
Ishikawa	Kanazawa Univ. School of Nursing	15 Tsuchitoriba Naga-machi Kanazawa	180
Gifu	Takayama Red Cross School of Nursing	11 3-chome Tenman-cho, Takayama City	45
Aichi	Nagoya Women's Medical Univ.	27 1-chome Mizuho-dori, Nagoya City	60
"	Nagoya Red Cross School of Nursing	89 Doge, Hibitsu-machi, Nakamura- ku, Nagoya City	60
"	National Nagoya Hospital	6, 1-chome Minami Soto-ori-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya City	105
"	Nagoya Univ. School of Nursing	65 Tsurumai-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya City	180
Fukui	Fukui Red Cross Hospital	6, Tsukimi-cho, Fukui City	45
Mie	Mie Prefectural Medical Univ.	96, 1-chome, Sakae-machi, Tsu City	60
"	Yamada Red Cross School of N.	810 Oaza Hisono-mura, Iatarai-gun	75

Kinki Region

Shiga	Ohtsu Red Cross School of N.	11, Nishi-machi, Ohtsu City	60
Kyoto	Kyoto National Hospital	Fukakusa-Hukobatake-machi Fushimi-ku, Kyoto City	120
"	Maizuru National Hospital	Yukunizuna-banchi, Maizuru City	120
"	Kyoto Univ. Med Dept School of Nursing	53 Kawara-machi, Shōgo-in, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City	150
"	Kyoto Pref. Med University	Kajii-machi, Hirokoji-Moboru, Kawara-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto C.	90
"	Kyoto First Red Cross School of Nursing	644, 33-gendo, Mawari-machi, Higa- shiyama-ku, Kyoto City	45
"	Kyoto Second Red Cross School of Nursing	2-16 Dojo-machi, Takeya-machi, Noboru, Iurumachi-dori, Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto City	45
Osaka	Osaka National Hospital	827 Kido, Nagane-mura, Minami- kavachi-gun, Osaka Pref.	120
"	Osaka University Hospital	12 Gappeichi, 3-chome, Shimahama- dori, Fukushima-ku, Osaka City	180
"	Osaka Communication Hospital	40 Shimagatsuji-machi, Tennoji-ku Osaka City	60
"	Osaka Railroad Hospital	2570 Tennoji-machi, Abeno-ku, Osaka City	45
"	Osaka Red Cross School of N.	3, Hōenzaka-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka	90
Takayama	Takayama Red Cross School of Nursing	4-chome Komatsubara-dori, Takayama City	45

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fixed No. of Stud.</u>
Hyogo	Himeji National Hospital	68 Moto-machi, Himeji City	75
"	Hyogo Prefectural Med. Univ.	7-chome, Kusunoki-machi, Ikuta-ku, Kobe City	60
"	Himeji Red Cross School of N.	30 5-chome, Takino-machi, Himeji C.	60

Chugoku Region

Okayama	Okayama National Hospital	370 1-chome Kaniifuku, Okayama C.	105
"	Okayama Red Cross School of N.	30 Yamashita, Okayama City	45
"	Okayama Medical University	164 Oka, Okayama City	180
Hiroshima	Hiroshima Red Cross School of N.	490 1-chome, Senda-cho Hiroshima C.	60
"	Hiroshima Pref. Med. Univ.	650 1-chome, Kure City	60
"	Kure Mutual Aid Hospital	5,5-chome, Higashi Futakawa-dori Kure	60
Tottori	Tottori Red Cross School of Nursing	1, Nishi-machi, Tottori City	45
"	Tottori Univ. Yonago Med. Univ.	1-36 Nishi-machi, Yonago City	60
Shimane	Matsue Red Cross School of N.	Moi-machi, Shimane City	75
Yamaguchi	Iwakuni National Hospital	419 Oaza Kuroiso, Iwakuni City	90
"	Yamaguchi Red Cross School of N.	1-53, Yahata-Baba, Yamaguchi City	105

Shikoku Region

Kagawa	Zentsuji National Hospital	680 Oaza Zentsuji, Zentsuji-machi Nakatado-gun	120
"	Takamatsu Red Cross School of N.	4, Tenjin-mae, Takamatsu City	75
"	Shikoku Railroad Hospital	375 Nishi-hama Shinmachi, Takamatsu City	60
Tokushima	Tokushima Univ. Med Dept School of Nursing	2, Kuramoto-cho, Tokushima City	120
Kochi	Kochi Red Cross School of N.	41, 2-chome, Shinmoto-cho, Kochi C.	45
Ehime	Besshi College of Nursing	1334, Kaneko-Otsu, Niihama City	60
"	Matsuyama Red Cross School of N.	Dogo-Yunomachi, Matsuyama City	40
Fukuoka	Tsukushi National Hospital	Oaza Nodome, Fukuoka City	90
"	Kokura National Hospital	Kitakata, Kokura	120
"	Kyushu University	1276 Tatekazu, Fukuoka City	180
Nagasaki	Omura National Hospital	1001, Kuharago, Omura City	90
"	Nagasaki University School of N.	93 Sakamoto-cho, Nagasaki City	90

Oita	Beppu National Hospital	1473 Oaza Uchikawa Beppu City	120
Kumamoto	Kumamoto National Hospital	3, Mino-maru,-machi, Kumamoto C.	120
"	Kumamoto Univ. Dept.	Ishino-maru-machi, Jonci, Kumamoto City	100
Miyazaki	Miyakonojo National Hospital	5033 Kawa Higashimura, Miyakonojo City	90
Kagoshima	Kagoshima National Hospital	666 Shimoishiki, Ishikimura, Kago- shima-gun	90
"	National Sanatorium Kirishima Hospital	3320 Matsunaga, Kirishima-mura, Aira-gun	45

List of Names of B Schools of Nursing
Accredited by the Education and Welfare Ministers
1951

Hokkaido Region

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fixed No. of Student</u>
Hokkaido	Sapporo Railway Hospital Nurses Training School	Higashi 1-chome, Kita 3-jo, Sapporo City	60
"	Hakodate Association Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	3, Horikawa-cho, Hakodate City	40
"	Kushiro Municipal Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	10, Hoibu-machi, Kushiro City	40
"	Hakodate Kosei-In B Class Nurses Training School	11, Hon-machi, Hakodate City	40
"	Bibai Municipal Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	1253, Aza Bibai, Bibai City	30
"	Kitami Red Cross Hospital School of Nursing	Higashi 2-chome, 6-jo, Kitami C.	50

Tohoku Region

Aomori	Hirosaki National Hospital School of Nursing	Aza Tomino, Oaza Tomita, Hirosaki City	30
Iwate	Hananomaki Nurses Training School	1-8 Aza Uchifukuhari, No. 20-Chi- kaku Oaza Kitakata-chome, Hananomaki- machi, Hinaki-gun	60
"	Iwate School of Nursing	Uchimaru, Morioka City	80
Miyagi	Sendai Railway Hospital Nurses Training School	Higashi 3-bancho, Sendai City	30
"	Sendai Municipal Hospital Nurses Training School	76, Higashi 2-bancho, Sendai C.	30
Miyagi	Kesennuma-machi Other 7 Villages Association Hospital Nurses Training School	Aza Sasaga-jin, Kesennuma-machi, Motoyoshi-gun, Miyagi Pref.	30
Yamagata	Shiseido Hospital Nurses Training School	146 Sakurakoji, Kasumi-machi, Yamagata City	40
Fukushima	Ohara Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	71 Ohara, Fukushima City	40
Niigata	Niigata Railway Hospital Nurses Training School	Ryusakujo, Niigata City	50
"	Foundation Ojiya Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	373 Ojiya-machi, Kita-Uonuma-gun	30

Kanto Region

Ibaragi	Hidachi Factory Hidachi Hospital Nurses Training School	1405, Oaza Sukogawa, Hidachi City	40
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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fixed No. of Student</u>
Saitama	Saitama Pref. Welfare Agricultural Cooperative Union Joint Assn. States Hosp. School of N.	1058 Oaza Naka, Saito-machi, Katsushika-gun	30
Chiba	Konodai National Hospital School of Nursing	Konodai, Ichikawa City	80
"	Chiba National Hospital School of Nursing	482 Sakusabe-machi, Chiba Ken	70
Tokyo	Tokyo Transportation Bureau Hospital Nurses Training Sch.	22 Aoba-cho, Shibuya-ku	30
"	Tokyo Municipal Toshima School of Nursing	1882, 9-chome, Itabashi-machi, Itabashi-ku	100
Kanagawa	Sagamihara National Hospital School of Nursing	Kamitsuruma, Sagamihara-machi, Koza-gun	80
"	Foundation Mutual Aid Assn. Yokosuka Mutual Aid Hosp. B Class Nurses Training School	1-chome, Yonogahara-dori, Yokosuka City	30
Kanagawa	St. Joseph Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	28 Midorigaoka, Yokosuka City	30

Tokai-Hokuriku Region

Toyama	Cooperative Union Takaoka Hospital Nurses Training School	1739 Kizu, Takaoka City	50
Ishikawa	Ishikawa Pref. Welfare Agricultural Cooperative Union Joint Assn. Hospital Nurses Training School	50 Aza Hama Nogami-cho, Nomi-gun	30
Gifu	Gifu Municipal Citizen's Hosp. Nurses Training School	1, 7-chome, Kashima-cho, Gifu C.	60
Aichi	Toyohashi National Hospital School of Nursing	100 Nakahara, Nakano-machi Toyohashi City	60
"	Toyohashi Municipal Citizen's Hospital Nurses Training School	43 Matsuba-cho, Toyohashi City	30
Mie	Mie Pref. Medical University Shiohama Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	1, Shiohama-cho, Yokkaichi City	40

Kinki Region

Kyoto	Maizuru Mutual Aid Hospital B Class Nurses Training Sch.	Hikasa-cho, Higashi-Chiku Maizuru City	50
"	Nantan Hospital Nurses Training School	Aza Ueno, Oaza Yagi, Yagi-machi, Funai-gun, Kyoto Pref.	50
Osaka	Osaka City Transportation Bureau Hospital Nurses Training Sch.	21 Higashi Ōginachi, Kita-ku Osaka City	30
Osaka	Osaka Saisei-kai Hospital	38 Shibata-cho Kita-ku, Osaka C.	40

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fixed No. of Student</u>
Osaka	Shin Osaka Hospital	11, Tosaborifunc-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka City	40
"	Nissei Hospital	43 3-chome, Shinmachi-dori Nishi-ku, Osaka City	50
"	Osaka Women's Medical College Nurses Training School	1, Fumizono-cho, Horiguchi City	60
Hyogo	Saisei-kai Hyogo Pref. Hospital Nurses Training School	5, 5-chome Higuro-dori Fukui-ku, Osaka City	30
Wakayama	Kinan Hospital Nurses Training School	510, Minato, Tanabe City	30
"	Wakayama Prof. Agricultural Cooperative Union Kihoku Hosp.	220 Oaza Hyodora Hyodora-machi, Ito-gun, Wakayama Pref.	30

Chugoku Region

Tottori	Welfare Hospital School of N.	Welfare Agricultural Cooperative Union Joint Ass'n Welfare Hosp. 1408 Oaza Koshitono-cho, Kurayoshi- machi, Tohaku-gun	32
Okayama	Foundation Kurashiki Central Hospital Nurses Training School	1070 Miwa-machi, Kurashiki City	60
Hiroshima	Hiroshima Railway Hospital	Onaga-machi, Hiroshima City	60

Shikoku Region

Tokushima	Tokushima National Hosp.	1-chome, Kuramoto-cho, Tokushima C.	60
Ehime	Uwajima Municipal Hospital	1, Horibata-dori, Uwajima City	30
Fukuoka	Shimon Railway Hospital Nurses Training School	Oaza Shimon, Shimon-machi, Kasuya- gun	40
"	Yahata Iron Manufacturing Co. Hospital Nurses Training School	8-chome, Tohori-machi, Yahata C.	120
"	Japan Seamen's Aid Association Tobata Hospital Nurses T. Sch.	1-chome, Ozawani-machi, Tobata C.	30
"	Kurume Medical University Hosp. B Class Nurses Training Sch.	2430-1 Asahi-machi, Kurume C. Fukuoka Pref.	80
Saga	Ureshino National Hospital	Ureshino-machi, Fujitsu-gun, Saga P.	60
"	Saga Pref. Hosp. Kosci-kan School of Nursing	265 Mizugoe-machi, Saga City	50
Nagasaki	Sasebo Municipal Citizen's Hosp B Class Nurses Training School	Shimaji-machi, Sasebo City	30
"	West Japan Heavy Industrial Co. Nagasaki Dockyard Hospital	6, 4-chome, Hono-ura, Nagasaki C.	40
"	Sasebo Mut. Aid Hosp. Nurses Training School	Shimaji-machi, Sasebo City	30
"	Kizaki Pref. Sch. of Nursing	178, 3-chome, Takachiho-dori, Kizaki City	40

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE 1950 NOVEMBER

1 Prefecture	Persons		Relief Expenses	
	2 Institution- al	3 Non-institu- tional	4 In-Kind	5 Cash
1. Hokkaido	15,564	59,295	743,610	48,154,448
2. Aomori	2,445	28,266	4,380	18,976,973
3. Iwate	1,374	35,423	-	19,837,377
4. Miyagi	2,134	56,590	-	27,439,456
5. Akita	683	43,003	-	28,535,075
6. Yamagata	1,353	30,166	157,016	14,371,754
7. Fukushima	1,631	58,394	11,750	29,353,245
8. Ibaraki	1,607	44,176	-	21,710,633
9. Tochigi	2,205	31,178	10,400	15,454,083
10. Gumma	1,912	39,856	-	21,615,093
11. Saitama	1,629	44,562	-	23,065,617
12. Chiba	2,480	44,516	-	24,111,325
13. Tokyo	19,338	144,274	-	138,643,312
14. Kanagawa	5,401	55,260	-	47,002,669
15. Niigata	4,819	64,312	-	30,108,249
16. Toyama	2,049	26,289	-	16,873,553
17. Ishikawa	2,036	22,567	38,704	12,669,027
18. Fukui	642	16,825	-	9,546,027
19. Yamanashi	1,480	20,400	-	9,765,229
20. Nagano	4,392	50,811	12,900	31,657,916
21. Gifu	1,391	33,106	76,821	18,388,712
22. Shizuoka	2,389	49,911	3,761,874	34,061,687
23. Aichi	9,741	67,234	-	45,499,999
24. Mie	1,351	42,694	-	25,977,844
25. Shiga	359	26,697	-	13,587,266
26. Kyoto	4,586	54,872	8,457,346	37,544,223
27. Osaka	10,052	56,882	-	49,002,199
28. Hyogo	5,003	73,762	-	50,540,901
29. Nara	921	21,108	-	11,992,988
30. Wakayama	2,086	28,204	-	17,006,847
31. Tottori	1,111	16,459	570	10,888,438
32. Shimane	964	24,092	-	14,393,820
33. Okayama	4,154	50,669	557,973	30,169,491
34. Hiroshima	1,823	46,996	-	31,804,942
35. Yamaguchi	3,655	44,334	8,000	37,170,235
36. Tokushima	926	32,045	-	16,315,929
37. Kagawa	1,843	24,063	230,388	10,890,277
38. Ehime	1,016	43,895	-	23,041,381
39. Kochi	273	27,841	401,960	15,311,084
40. Fukuoka	3,817	34,476	-	18,608,148
41. Saga	1,927	20,221	-	11,123,394
42. Nagasaki	1,732	34,314	600	19,836,739
43. Kumamoto	1,898	41,081	-	21,861,161
44. Oita	2,740	38,650	-	16,905,758
45. Miyazaki	1,558	33,664	415,000	15,872,508
46. Kagoshima	1,463	50,891	-	17,206,772
TOTAL	143,973	1,934,324	14,889,292	1,203,973,804

Incl. 3



13 December 1950

SUBJECT: Question on the Daily Life Security Law and Relation between the Daily Life Security Law and the Child Welfare Law.

TO : Governor of To, Do, Fu and Prefecture (Exclusive of Kanagawa Pref.)

FROM : Chief Social Affairs Bureau
Chief, Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

With respect to the above subject it is notified that reply to an inquiry from the Kanagawa Prefectural Governor as per attached paper No.1 has been issued as per attached sheet No.2.

In the case of this inquiry the child who has reached his age limit for welfare measure under the Child Welfare Law and for whom the welfare measure has been cancelled, will naturally become the subject to the Daily Life Security Law as long as he is in need.

However, a question raised in your inquiry shall not occur if liaison is closely maintained between the chief of the child welfare institution where the child has been placed and the governor or chief of the Child Welfare of To, Do, Fu or Prefecture by whom the child has been entrusted. Therefore, it is hereby recommended that the close liaison be maintained between the institution and the governor or chief of the Child Welfare Center of To, Do, Fu or Prefecture entrusting the child prior to the time the child reaches his age limit, thereby enabling them to take action either to return the child to the holder of the parental right, place the child to the other protective institution or entrust the child for placement. And the enforcement of the adequate guidance is requested on the measures for the child (need child) by avoiding to take mechanically the routine action of cancelling the welfare measures, but applying the dynamic measures of transferring the child under the Daily Life Security Law, to eliminate any gap in coordinating the programs under the two laws.

Attached paper No.1

7 November, 1950

25 Ko No.601.

SUBJECT: Question on the Daily Life Security Law.

TO : Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

FROM : Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture.

An instruction is hereby requested on the case stated below:

In Case the welfare measure has been cancelled for the dumb child without a person responsible to support who was entrusted by the other prefecture, because he has reached his age limit for the welfare measure under the Child Welfare Law, though he is still in need of assistance:

a. After cancellation of measures, should he be treated same as the general case of relief?

b. Should the case be handled as the relief case and protection be continued after transferring him under the Daily Life Security Law by the person giving assistance?

c. In case of a. above does his period of residence at the present city, town or village start at the time of placement to the institution or at the time of cancellation of entrusting the welfare measures?

Attached paper No.2.

Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.203

13 December 1950

SUBJECT: Question on the Daily Life Security Law.

TO : Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture.

FROM : Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

The reply to your inquiry on the above subject, 25 Ko No.601 dated 7 November 1950 is hereby issued as follows:

-N O T E-

1. If the welfare measure under the Child Welfare Law is cancelled due to the age limit at the spot for the single dumb child without relative who has been entrusted by the other prefecture to the institution for feeble minded children under your jurisdiction, and who is still in need of protection, the provision of "the person who has either no residence or uncertain residence" shall be applied with the expense of the To, Do, Fu or prefecture where the said institution is located, if he is to remain on the assistance under the Daily Life Security Law (provision to the item 1 of Article 21 of the Enforcement Regulation)
2. In case other than the above, such as the child is placed under the person responsible to support him or the child is again entrusted to the institution under the Daily Life Security Law under your jurisdiction by the governor of To, Do, Fu, or prefecture who had originally entrusted the child to the child welfare institution under your jurisdiction, the case shall be handled same as the general case.

25 December 1950

SUBJECT: On a Question Involved in the Daily Life Security Law Administration.

TO : Governor of To, Do, Fu and Prefecture.

FROM : Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

With respect to the above subject, it is hereby notified that the reply to the inquiry made by the Gifu Prefecture as stated in the attached paper No.1 has been made as in the attached paper No.2.

Attached Paper No.1

25 Ko. No. 1366

17 October 1950

SUBJECT: Inquiry on an Question Involved in the Daily Life Security Law Administration.

TO : Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

FROM : Governor of Gifu Prefecture.

An instruction is hereby requested on the following questions encountered in connection with the Daily Life Security Law Administration.

- N O T E -

According to the provision of the Article 76 of the Daily Life Security Law, in case of granting the funeral aid under the Item 2 of Article 18 of the Law the Mayor of city, town and village may sell the property of the deceased person to meet the assistance expense if the money or the securities of the deceased person was not enough to meet the total expense, while in case any money is left after appropriation has been made for the assistance expense Mayor is required to request the Family Court for designation of the inherited property custodian, to whom the property will be turned over, under the Item 2 of the Article 22 of the Enforcement Regulation. In the latter case, if the deceased person having considerable property which value exceed the assistance expense for the funeral aid had received other kind of assistance up to the time of death, shall the measure for repayment of the fund under the Article 63 of the Law be preferred to request to the Family Court for designation of the inherited property custodian?

Furthermore, if the left property is only the real property such as house, etc. is the local mayor authorized to dispose of the property under the Article 76, thereby paying the expense of the funeral aid?

The instances of the above inquiry are if the inmate of the Old Aged Home is dead leaving property which leaves surplus money after meeting the funeral expense, if single old aged person receiving assistance at home leaves house or deposits etc., which would leave surplus money after appropriation for the funeral expense, what measure may be taken in connection with disposal of money or property?

Could the amount of money given to the recipient of the assistance under the Daily Life Security Law from the person responsible to support the recipient be exempted from the subject to the income tax of the responsible person?

Incl. 5

25 December 1950

SUBJECT: On Question Involved in the Daily Life Security Law Administration.

TO : Governor of Gifu Prefecture.

FROM : Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

As to the above subject, the reply is hereby submitted to your inquiry, 25 Ko No. 1366 dated 17 Oct. 1950 in the following note. Further you are notified for your information that the Taxation Bureau of the Finance Ministry has been consulted on the second question of the income tax.

-N O T E-

1. The term "assistance expense" in the Article 70 of the Daily Life Security Law shall only mean the assistance expense necessary to enforce the funeral aid of the Item 2 of the Article 18 of the Law, which is the funeral aid expense, therefore the other expense such as livelihood assistance expense, medical aid expense, etc. shall not be considered as the subject to the payment under the Article 70.

Moreover, even in case the surplus money is found after meeting the funeral aid expense by disposing the property of the deceased person as cited in your inquiry, the assistance expense other than funeral aid expense shall not be repaid by applying the Article 63 of the Law but Provisions in Item 2 or 3 of the Article 22 of the enforcement regulation shall be applied. This application should not be differentiated because of nature of left property such as cash, security or movable or immovable property or the kind of recipient such as institutional or non-institutional. The reasons for interpreting the Article 63 and 76 of the Law as stated above and the handling of the case are explained in the separate sheet for your information.

2. The term "Dependent Relative" in the Item 1 of Article 8 of the Revised Income Tax Law shall mean the relatives having a common livelihood and shall not require the same residence. If the total income of the dependency claimant is less than 12,000 yen throughout the year exclusive of the assistance money or goods and supporting cost, 12,000 yen per one claimant, who is in this case a public assistance recipient, shall be exempted from the total income of the person responsible to support regardless of the nature of money that had been expended for executing the obligation to support or not.
(Item 5 of Article 11 of the Income Law)

And in no other case than above, that is to say for the relative having separate living from the responsible person to support, exemption for the dependent relative shall be made even if obligation to support is fulfilled by the supporter

(Remarks)

1. Reasons for strict differentiation of the application of the Article 63 and 76 of the Law are as follows:

a. Provisions in the two articles have only minor difference in consequence in adjusting the assistance expense and it seems more convenient to integrate or absorb the complicated procedures of the latter articles into the former or to have both relate or supplemented each other. However, the legalistic content of the two article differs fundamentally and they shall not be discussed at the same time. The Article 63 aims to adjust the assistance expense by requiring the reimbursement of the whole or part of assistance grant which the recipient should not have received and which benefitted the recipient under the properly administered assistance, while the Article 76 provides the pre-requisite for applying the funeral aid which is one kind of assistance under this Law. Therefore, the financing of the two assistance should be clearly separated.

The money obtained through the disposal of the left property under the Article 76 shall immediately be used to reimburse the funeral aid grant that has been granted and this balance should be finance as the funeral aid expense, but on the other hand the repayed expense under the Article 63 shall be at first transferred to the city, town, or village revenue account and then the amount shall be reduced from the basis of the expenditure at the settlement of the account.

Furthermore, in taking action under the Article 63 the local mayor is given an authority to make judgement on the amount of money to be reimbursed taking the actual conditions into consideration, but the Article 76 does not provide any authority in the hand of mayor to decide the amount of money to be used for assistance cost from the money obtained through the disposal of the left property.

b. Originally as to the disposal of the property of the deceased person especially in the absence of the inheritor, the Article 951 of the Civil Code which provide clear and detailed procedures, shall be applied strictly and unless so provided in the Law even an administrative agency is not authorized to dispose of the property at will. Therefore, the Article 63 shall be interpreted, following the above mentioned provision of the Civil Code, to minimize an exception only to meet the bare necessity and to broaden the scope of the Article 63 without sufficient reason shall not be permitted.

c. The preferential right in the Item 1 of the Article 76 is the so-called "special preferential right" in the Item 2 of the Article 32 of the Civil Code which is preferred to the common preferential right. This special preferential right shall be limited only for the "expense for funeral" (Item 3, Article 306, Civil Code) which is the funeral aid expense and shall not include livelihood assistance expense which have the nature of "supply of daily necessity" (Item 4 of the same Article of the Civil Code)

2. In the cited example of the case, if the deceased person have left a will which states to donate the money left after paying the funeral expense to the Old Aged Home, etc. or to the general assistance expense, the money shall be transferred to "the other revenue for the Daily Life Security Law program" and the same amount shall be reduced from the basis of assistance grant expenditure at the settlement.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 3 FEBRUARY 1951

During the fifth week, ended 3 February 1951, there were 23,616 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) now being reported compared with 20,420 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Totals for eleven diseases (Japanese "B" encephalitis, epidemic meningitis, measles, tuberculosis, pneumonia, tetanus, puerperal infection, leprosy, trachoma, schistosomiasis and filariasis) were higher this week than in both last week and the fifth week of last year. Two diseases (typhus fever and rabies) were lower currently than in either last week or the corresponding week of 1950. No cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever or tsutsugamushi were reported either this week, last week or in the fifth week of 1950. Present totals for the remaining ten diseases fell between those reported last week and in the fifth week of last year.

Diphtheria cases this week (301) were 22 percent higher than those (247) in the preceding week. Deaths decreased from 38 to 34. Cases were about 15 percent below those (358) reported for the same week in 1950 and 20 percent lower than in the corresponding week of 1949 (378). There were increases in 25 prefectures, decreases in 13 and no change in 8. Tokyo-to (33 cases) accounted for over 10 percent total. Case totals in the 45 remaining prefectures this week ranged from 1 to 18. The current and cumulative case rates were 18.7 and 17.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.1 and 2.4.

The number of dysentery cases this week (194) was 17 percent lower than last week (233). There was a decrease in deaths from 29 to 19. The present case figure was approximately two and one-half times that (78) recorded for the same week of last year and nearly five times that (43) of the corresponding week of 1949. There were decreases in 16 prefectures, increases in 13, and no change in 4. The remaining 13 prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Tokyo-to (54 cases) and Niigata (29) together accounted for well over 40 percent of the total. Twenty-seven additional prefectures reporting currently had cases ranging from 1 to 10. Of the total dysentery reported this week, 183 cases and 17 deaths were listed as bacillary and the remaining 11 cases and 2 deaths as amebic. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 12.1 and 11.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 1.5.

There were 48 cases of typhoid fever this week compared with 31 last week. Deaths decreased from 5 to 2 currently. This week's case total was about 25 percent below that (63) recorded for the same period last year and approximately 60 percent below that (118) for the corresponding week of 1949. Eighteen prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. There were increases in 17, decreases in 8 and no change in the remaining 3 prefectures. Twenty-two prefectures reported cases this week, from 1 to 8 each. Current and cumulative case rates were 3.0 and 2.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.2.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased from 11 to 13 currently. The first death this year was reported currently in Kyoto Prefecture (1). There were 15 cases in the fifth week of last year and 42 in the corresponding period of 1949. There have been no cases reported for two or more weeks in 29 prefectures, while cases increased in 9 and decreased in 7. Numbers in one prefecture remained the same. This week's cases occurred in 12 prefectures, with one or two cases each. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 0.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates 0.1 and less than 0.1.

There were no cases of typhus fever this week compared to two last week. There have been no deaths reported so far this year. There were 18 cases in the fifth week of 1950 and 4 cases in the corresponding period of 1949. The cumulative case rate was less than 0.1.

Malaria cases increased from eight last week to eleven this week. Deaths decreased from one to zero. During the fifth weeks of last year and 1949 there were 13 and 37 cases respectively. Thirty-three prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. There were increases in 7 prefectures, decreases in 3 and no change in 3. Ten prefectures with one or two cases each accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 0.5

respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There was one case of Japanese "B" encephalitis this week compared with none last week. Deaths also increased from zero to one. There were no cases in the fifth week of 1950 but one in the same period of 1949. The present case was reported by Tottori Prefecture. The current case and death rates were both 0.1 and the cumulative case and death rates both less than 0.1.

The number of scarlet fever cases decreased from 98 to 91 currently. Deaths increased from zero to one. Cases were approximately the same in the corresponding week of 1950 (90), but lower by 17 percent than in the same period of 1949 (109). There were increases in 17 prefectures, decreases in 16 and no change in 4. Nine prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Thirty prefectures reported from 1 to 14 current cases each. Current and cumulative case rates were 5.7 and 5.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

There were 23 epidemic meningitis cases reported this week compared to 18 cases last week. Deaths remained the same (7). During the fifth weeks of 1950 and 1949 there were 18 and 24 cases respectively. No cases have been reported in 30 prefectures for two weeks or longer. Increases were shown by 10 and decreases by 6. There were 13 prefectures reporting this week with one to four cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.3.

The number of measles cases was higher this week (1,706) than last week (1,406) by about 20 percent. It was almost 80 percent higher than the figure (952) recorded for the like period of 1950 and nearly 15 percent higher than the corresponding week of 1949 (1,506). There were increases in 30 prefectures, decreases in 9 and no change in 6. The two remaining prefectures (Nara and Shimane) have reported no cases since the beginning of the year. Hokkaido (262 cases), Tokyo-to (238), and Kanagawa (226) together accounted for more than 40 percent of the current total. In the remaining 39 prefectures reporting this week cases ranged from 2 to 104 each. Current and cumulative case rates were 106.2 and 76.0 respectively.

Whooping cough cases (1,437) were about 20 percent higher than last week (1,184). They were 55 percent below the corresponding week of 1950 (3,176) but about the same as the fifth week of 1949 (1,405). There were increases in 25 prefectures, decreases in 18 and no change in 1. The remaining two prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks. The largest increase was in Saitama Prefecture, (from 52 to 116), which reported the highest prefectural total this week. In the remaining 43 prefectures reporting cases ranged from 2 to 96. The current and cumulative case rates were 89.4 and 68.9 respectively.

There were 9,856 cases of tuberculosis reported this week compared with 9,267 cases last week, an increase of 6 percent. Cases in the present week were 28 percent higher than those (7,696) in the same period of 1950 and 33 percent above those (7,433) in the corresponding week of 1949. Twenty-five prefectures reported increases and 21 decreases. The largest decrease occurred in Okayama Prefecture (from 277 to 37). A comparable increase was reported by Kanagawa (from 274 to 496). Tokyo-to with 1,058 cases accounted for about ten percent of the current total. In the 45 remaining prefectures totals ranged from 37 to 746. Ninety percent of all tuberculosis cases reported this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis (8,910). The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 613.3 and 488.5 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases (6,485) was 18 percent higher than the preceding week (5,516). The current total was 34 percent higher than in the same week of 1950 (4,854) and 80 percent more than the corresponding figure of 1949 (3,594). There were increases in 32 prefectures and decreases in 14. The greatest increases were in Toyama Prefecture (from 148 to 332), Saitama (from 367 to 536), and Kagawa (from 24 to 141). The only comparable decrease was in Hokkaido (from 445 to 324). Fifteen percent of all cases were reported by Saitama (536) and Tokyo-to (446). In the remaining 44 prefectures totals ranged from 16 to 332. The current and cumulative case rates were 403.5 and 334.2 respectively.

There were about four times as many influenza cases this week (1,229) as last week (305). The current total was 42 percent below that in the fifth week of 1950 (2,125). There were 33 cases in the corresponding week of 1949. There were increases in 17 prefectures, decreases in 12 and no change in 2. Fifteen prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. All the outstanding changes were increases, and occurred in Hokkaido (from 42 to 447), Shizuoka (from 3 to 338) and Niigata (from 68 to 296). These three prefectures accounted for 88 percent of the current total. In the remaining 22 prefectures reporting this week cases ranged from 1 to 21. The current and cumulative case rates were 76.5 and 46.0 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases this week (26) were lower than last week (39). There were 23 cases in the corresponding week's of both 1950 and 1949. There have been no cases reported for two or more weeks in almost one-half (22) of the prefectures. Decreases were reported by 14, increases by 6 and no change by 4. Osaka with 8 cases accounted for almost one-third of the total. Fourteen additional prefectures reported one or two cases each. Current and cumulative case rates were 1.6 and 1.9 respectively.

There were 37 cases of tetanus this week compared to 26 last week. In the fifth weeks of 1950 and 1949 there were 23 and 32 cases respectively. There have been no cases reported for two or more weeks in 18 prefectures. Increases were reported by 11 and decreases by the same number while 6 remained the same. Chiba Prefecture with 9 cases accounted for approximately one-fourth the total. The remaining 16 prefectures reporting this week had cases ranging from 1 to 5. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.3 and 1.8 respectively.

Puerperal infection cases increased from 15 to 20 currently. During the fifth weeks of last year and 1949 there were 11 and 28 cases respectively. Twenty-six prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, while there were increases in 11, decreases in 8 and no change in 1. There were 14 prefectures currently reporting one to five cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 0.9 respectively.

There were no cases of rabies this week compared with one last week, four in the same week of 1950 and none in the corresponding period of 1949. The cumulative case rate was 0.1.

There were no cases of anthrax this week, last week or in the same periods of 1950 and 1949. The cumulative case rate as of 3 February 1951 was less than 0.1.

Fourteen cases of leprosy were reported currently compared with 13 last week. There were 6 and 10 cases respectively during the corresponding periods of last year and 1949. Nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, eight reported decreases from last week, eight increases, and one no change. Nine prefectures reporting from one to three cases each accounted for the current total. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 0.5 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases this week (2,104) was 6 percent above last week (1,993). The current total was 12 percent more than the corresponding total for the fifth week of 1950 (1,881) and 18 percent higher than in the same week of 1949 (1,777). There were increases in 24 prefectures, decreases in 21 and no change in 1. Current totals ranged from 2 to 182. The current and cumulative case rates were 130.9 and 103.6 respectively.

There were no cases of infectious diarrhea this week, last week or in the same week of 1949. There was one case in the corresponding week of 1950. The cumulative case rate as of 3 February 1951 was 0.1.

Schistosomiasis increased from 6 cases last week to 17 currently. There were 13 cases in the fifth week of 1950. There are no data available for 1949 for tsutsugamushi, schistosomiasis or filariasis. Yamanashi Prefecture with 14 cases and Fukuoka with 3 cases made up the present total. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 0.4 respectively.

There were three cases of filariasis this week compared with one last week, and two in the fifth week of 1950. The three cases were all in the island of

Kyushu, one each in Saga, Kumamoto and Kagoshima Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 5,748 cases this week compared with 5,609 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 1,943 and 7,510 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,463 and 15,517, chancroid, 336 and 1,377; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 6 and 24. Gonorrhea, chancroid and lymphogranuloma venereum, were lower this week than last (3,605, 321, and 7 respectively) while syphilis was higher (1,676). Totals for all diseases except gonorrhea were lower this week than in the fifth week of 1950 (syphilis, 2,903, gonorrhea, 3,353; chancroid, 341; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 14. Current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 3 February 1951 were: syphilis, 120.9 and 93.5 respectively; gonorrhea, 215.5 and 193.1; chancroid 20.9 and 17.1; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.4 and 0.3.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASE AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 3 FEBRUARY 1951

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	10	-	58	8	9	-	28	1
AOMORI	5	-	30	5	1	-	7	-
IWATE	4	-	21	3	7	2	10	2
MIYAGI	3	1	21	3	7	-	29	5
AKITA	6	-	33	2	1	-	13	7
YAMAGATA	3	-	24	5	4	-	21	-
FUKUSHIMA	9	4	47	11	6	-	14	2
IBARAKI	4	1	17	2	5	-	15	6
TOCHIGI	4	-	20	-	-	-	6	2
GUMMA	3	-	8	-	1	-	5	1
SAITAMA	6	-	19	2	10	1	63	11
CHIBA	7	-	17	4	10	2	41	10
TOKYO	33	4	105	16	54	4	316	24
KANAGAWA	5	-	18	1	9	1	53	9
NIIGATA	8	4	81	13	29	-	74	-
TOYAMA	6	-	24	4	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	3	-	22	3	1	-	7	-
FUKUI	1	-	14	3	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	-
NAGANO	3	-	11	-	1	-	5	1
GIFU	2	1	15	5	1	-	7	1
SHIZUOKA	6	-	13	-	-	1	15	5
AICHI	10	-	36	4	4	2	35	6
MIE	8	-	20	7	3	1	18	3
SHIGA	3	1	8	2	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	8	1	39	3	2	1	14	2
OSAKA	15	3	65	10	8	1	35	4
HYOGO	6	1	46	4	8	-	29	1
NARA	5	1	14	3	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	6	-	-	-	3	1
TOTTORI	1	-	4	1	1	-	2	-
SHIMANE	3	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	13	-	1	-	8	-
HIROSHIMA	6	1	38	5	1	2	8	2
YAMAGUCHI	5	1	22	3	-	-	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	6	-	13	-	2	1	8	1
EHIME	3	-	14	2	1	-	1	-
KOCHI	2	-	9	2	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	15	1	95	10	6	-	14	1
SAGA	6	1	39	4	-	-	5	5
NAGASAKI	18	-	68	2	1	-	3	-
KUMAMOTO	3	3	30	8	-	-	12	2
OITA	10	1	39	6	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	13	1	54	8	-	-	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	15	3	64	12	-	-	-	6
<hr/>								
TOTAL	301	34	1,384	189	194	19	935	122
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	18.7	2.1	17.2	2.4	12.1	1.2	11.6	1.5
Previous	15.4	2.4			14.5	1.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 February 1951
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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
TOOKAIDO	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
ACMORI	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
IWATE	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	1	5	2	1	-	3	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IBATAKI	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	-	5	1	-	-	2	-
CHIBA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	7	-	18	2	1	-	6	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	-
NIIGATA	2	-	5	-	1	-	6	-
TOYAMA	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GI FU	1	-	9	-	-	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	4	-	6	-	1	-	2	-
AICHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
MIE	2	-	7	1	1	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	5	-	8	-	1	1	1	1
OSAKA	-	-	6	1	1	-	4	-
EYOGO	-	-	6	2	-	-	2	-
NARA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	8	-	18	-	1	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	2	-	1	-	5	-
KAGAWA	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	48	2	165	16	13	1	52	1
RATE								
Current	3.0	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0
Previous	1.9	0.3			0.7	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHUS FEVER				MALARIA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
MIE	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
HIRCOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	2	-	11	-	37	5
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	0.7	-	0.5	0.1
Previous	0.1				0.5	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS				SCARLET FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	1	-	16	-
ACMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
IBARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	14	-	77	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	5	-	20	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	3	-	11	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	1
AICHI	-	-	-	-	7	-	23	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	5	-	9	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	5	-	7	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	9	-	27	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	8	1	54	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	3	-	27	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
TOTTORI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	4	-	18	-
SAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAGSAXI	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-
FILMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	1	1	2	1	91	1	399	2
<hr/>								
Rate								
Current	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.1	5.0	0.0
Previous	-	-	-	-	6.1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	11	3
AOMORI	-	-	3	2
IWATE	-	-	1	-
MIYAGI	-	1	4	1
AKITA	-	-	2	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	5	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	1	5	2
IBARAKI	-	-	1	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	1	1	1
SAITAMA	1	-	2	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	4	1	14	4
KANAGAWA	2	1	6	2
NIIGATA	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	6	-
AICHI	-	-	1	-
MIIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	5	-
OSAKA	3	1	13	2
HYOGO	1	-	2	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	1	1	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	3	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	2	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	1
<hr/>				
TOTAL	23	7	103	23
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	1.4	0.4	1.3	0.3
Previous	1.1	0.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	262	1,078	65	266
AOMORI	-	18	21	125
IWATE	55	210	64	158
MIYAGI	64	205	96	245
AKITA	6	55	12	120
YAMAGATA	10	88	7	58
FUKUSHIMA	12	34	46	163
IBARAKI	20	40	12	64
TOCHIGI	4	18	38	111
GUMMA	9	29	32	115
SAITAMA	26	52	116	289
CHIBA	9	27	12	47
TOKYO	238	708	40	215
KANAGAWA	226	777	44	146
NIIGATA	12	86	58	275
TOYAMA	6	12	28	112
ISHIKAWA	17	101	6	47
FUKUI	65	378	13	103
YAMANASHI	13	111	4	22
NAGANO	6	8	57	236
GI FU	56	188	16	111
SHIZUOKA	55	144	20	140
AICHI	22	103	54	240
MLE	2	8	34	75
SHIGA	3	15	28	111
KYOTO	2	6	11	80
OSAKA	38	94	28	120
HYOGO	79	231	27	101
NARA	-	-	-	1
WAKAYAMA	7	7	14	64
TOTTORI	4	6	12	29
SHIMANE	-	-	7	33
OKAYAMA	38	141	20	98
HIROSHIMA	17	68	6	86
YAMAGUCHI	16	89	2	17
TOKUSHIMA	-	4	-	15
KAGAWA	8	63	31	75
EHIME	46	178	15	94
KOCHI	26	63	13	73
FUKUOKA	104	321	72	271
SAGA	38	115	14	102
NAGASAKI	27	127	24	96
KUMAMOTO	2	7	63	160
OITA	26	26	7	38
MIYAZAKI	2	5	84	252
KAGOSHIMA	28	65	64	136
TOTAL	1,706	6,109	1,437	5,535
RATE				
Current	106.2	76.0	89.4	68.9
Previous	87.5		73.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	601	2,740	324	1,757
AKITORI	61	437	30	254
IWATE	223	694	148	490
MIYAGI	129	794	163	647
AKITA	155	596	59	301
YAMAGATA	122	548	186	589
FUKUSHIMA	136	568	136	616
IBARAKI	85	402	110	644
TOCHIGI	94	321	193	616
GUMMA	131	466	300	1,056
SAITAMA	300	900	536	2,082
CHIBA	167	581	114	479
TOKYO	1,058	4,004	466	1,829
KANAGAWA	496	1,322	318	1,438
NIIGATA	192	922	223	873
TOYAMA	211	790	332	1,250
ISHIKAWA	63	324	40	259
FUKUI	61	356	59	308
YAMANASHI	44	192	59	291
NAGANO	217	808	211	922
GIFU	128	658	171	531
SHIZUOKA	327	1,236	147	654
AICHI	540	2,076	212	988
MIE	127	566	60	337
SHIGA	85	386	104	361
KYOTO	270	958	89	256
OSAKA	746	2,887	164	529
HYOGO	426	1,661	101	495
NARA	78	217	24	61
WAKAYAMA	99	441	41	154
TOTTORI	84	241	16	112
SHIMANE	89	373	28	155
OKAYAMA	37	782	92	488
HIROSHIMA	233	1,167	67	425
YAMAGUCHI	75	486	57	161
TOKUSHIMA	81	356	22	139
KAGAWA	118	237	141	217
EHIME	118	512	91	558
KOCHI	78	340	56	202
FUKUOKA	545	2,087	165	946
SAGA	157	538	109	520
NAGASAKI	185	920	90	397
KUMMOTO	151	637	155	674
OITA	128	437	43	171
MIYAZAKI	204	670	99	313
KAGOSHIMA	201	602	134	311
TOTAL	9,856	39,256	6,485	26,856
Rate				
Current	613.3	488.5	403.5	334.2
Previous	576.6		343.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	447	571	1	6
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	9	2	8
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	1	14	-	7
FUKUSHIMA	1	1	-	2
IBARAKI	-	1	-	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	6	94	1	3
SAITAMA	19	112	2	11
CHIBA	21	122	-	1
TOKYO	11	187	2	12
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	2
NIIGATA	296	419	1	6
TOYAMA	5	323	-	1
ISHIKAWA	-	7	-	-
FUKUI	-	57	1	2
YAMANASHI	-	4	-	3
YAMANASHI	1	1	-	1
GIFFU	20	188	-	2
SHIZUOKA	338	341	1	3
AICHI	4	175	-	2
MIE	5	112	1	4
SHIGA	2	6	-	1
KYOTO	-	8	1	2
OSAKA	1	7	8	33
HYOGO	2	74	-	10
NARA	-	3	1	4
WAKAYAMA	11	41	-	-
TOTTORI	-	1	-	-
SHIMANE	-	24	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	37	-	2
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGUCHI	2	220	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	5
KAGAWA	10	23	-	-
EHIME	6	381	-	4
KOCHI	-	1	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	36	-	5
SAGA	-	-	1	1
NAGASAKI	17	70	-	1
KUMAMOTO	1	11	1	4
OITA	1	3	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	9	-	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1
<hr/>				
TOTAL	1,229	3,693	26	154
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	76.5	46.0	1.6	1.9
Previous	19.0		2.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	1	5	7
AOMORI	-	1	-	2
IWATE	-	1	-	-
MIYAGI	-	2	-	-
AKITA	-	2	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	4	2	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	5	-	2
TOCHIGI	1	2	1	2
GUMMA	-	5	1	2
SAITAMA	1	6	-	5
CHIBA	9	12	1	3
TOKYO	-	6	-	2
KANAGAWA	1	2	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	3
TOYAMA	-	-	1	1
ISHIKAWA	-	1	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	3	1	3
NAGANO	1	4	2	2
GIFU	-	2	-	3
SHIZUOKA	1	13	-	-
AICHI	2	7	-	2
MIE	-	4	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	1	5
KYOTO	2	3	-	-
OSAKA	1	3	1	1
HYOGO	-	4	-	-
NARA	-	3	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	2	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	2	1	3
HIROSHIMA	-	5	1	7
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	2	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	-	4
EHIME	-	7	-	-
KOCHI	1	2	-	3
FUKUOKA	4	6	-	-
SAGA	-	1	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	5	8	-	1
OITA	1	3	-	1
MIYAZAKI	3	6	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	2	5	1	2
<hr/>				
TOTAL	37	146	20	73
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	2.3	1.8	1.2	0.9
Previous	1.6		0.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	2	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	1	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	1	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	1	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	1	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	1
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NIHA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	6	-	1
RATE				
Current	-	0.1	-	0.0
Previous	0.1		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	90	481
AOMORI	-	-	56	294
IWATE	-	-	142	485
MIYAGI	2	3	70	347
AKITA	1	1	51	332
YAMAGATA	-	-	11	129
FUKUSHIMA	-	6	29	118
IBARA	2	2	28	181
TOCHIGI	2	2	8	66
GUMMA	-	3	30	140
SAITAMA	-	1	55	212
CHIBA	-	-	80	201
TOKYO	-	2	67	228
KANAGAWA	1	1	39	181
NIIGATA	-	-	19	72
TOYAMA	-	-	28	109
ISHIKAWA	-	1	9	45
FUKUI	-	-	10	54
YAMAGUCHI	1	2	55	126
NAAGANO	-	-	98	141
GIFU	-	-	14	82
SHIZUOKA	-	-	42	118
AICHI	-	3	48	451
MIE	-	2	15	69
SHIGA	-	-	11	34
KYOTO	-	3	62	180
OSAKA	-	-	129	527
HYOGO	1	2	148	520
NARA	-	-	22	60
WAKAYAMA	-	1	59	169
TOTTORI	-	-	15	43
SHIMANE	-	-	29	42
OKAYAMA	-	-	32	303
HIROSHIMA	-	1	21	175
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	3	24
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	5	46
KAGAWA	3	3	74	131
EHIME	-	1	21	106
KOCHI	-	-	2	23
FUKUOKA	1	2	182	546
SAGA	-	-	55	128
NAGASAKI	-	1	19	91
FUJIMOTO	-	-	30	109
OITA	-	-	47	248
MIYAZAKI	-	-	15	109
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	29	47
<hr/>				
TOTAL	14	43	2,104	8,323
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	0.9	0.5	130.9	103.6
Previous	0.8		124.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		
PREFECTURE	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	5
AOMORI	-	-
IWATE	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-
AKITA	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-
GUMMA	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-
CHIBA	-	-
TOKYO	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-
FUKUI	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-
NAGANO	-	-
GIFU	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-
AICHI	-	-
MIE	-	-
SHIGA	-	-
KYOTO	-	-
OSAKA	-	-
HYOGO	-	-
NARA	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-
EHIME	-	-
KOCHI	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-
SAGA	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-
OITA	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-
TOTAL	-	5
RATE		
Current	-	0.1
Previous	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	14	28	-	1
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	3	-	2
SAGA	-	2	1	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	2
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	2
<hr/>				
TOTAL	17	33	3	10
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Previous	0.4		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	58	283	172	1,181
AOMORI	18	64	15	106
IWATE	18	67	28	64
MIYAGI	30	85	38	129
AKITA	26	92	10	51
YAMAGATA	30	118	18	83
FUKUSHIMA	48	267	78	234
IBARAKI	24	82	28	77
TOCHIGI	16	89	16	121
GUMMA	26	74	37	140
SAITAMA	14	84	42	181
CHIBA	40	103	72	136
TOKYO	113	423	220	1,145
KANAGAWA	145	506	479	1,960
NIIGATA	39	244	38	288
TOYAMA	62	133	74	233
ISHIKAWA	37	89	44	174
FUKUI	12	49	26	141
YAMANASHI	14	34	10	25
NAGANO	21	78	30	143
GIFU	57	143	72	238
SHIZUOKA	61	217	64	295
AICHI	67	277	141	584
MIE	26	124	45	168
SHIGA	16	43	20	106
KYOTO	29	143	105	342
OSAKA	106	491	132	489
HYOGO	37	275	39	449
NARA	11	25	40	122
WAKAYAMA	21	65	45	295
TOTTORI	26	86	22	106
SHIMANE	9	27	2	24
OKAYAMA	25	159	35	218
HIROSHIMA	85	206	160	722
YAMAGUCHI	88	223	147	490
TOKUSHIMA	-	50	6	62
KAGAWA	14	57	24	107
EHIME	19	98	14	95
KOCHI	24	51	50	116
FUKUOKA	156	607	471	2,322
SAGA	54	187	53	244
NAGASAKI	96	541	66	537
KUMMOTO	35	122	76	261
OITA	25	127	48	202
MIYAZAKI	31	87	51	152
KAGOSHIMA	34	115	60	159
<hr/>				
TOTAL	1,943	7,510	3,463	15,517
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	120.9	93.5	215.5	193.1
Previous	104.3		224.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	7	50	1	1
AOMORI	1	7	-	-
IWATE	2	2	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	3	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	1	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	6	13	-	-
IBARAKI	4	12	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	9	-	-
GUMMA	4	9	-	-
SAITAMA	2	13	-	-
CHIBA	10	16	-	1
TOKYO	32	131	-	1
KANAGAWA	59	227	1	3
NIIGATA	1	17	-	-
TOYAMA	4	14	-	1
ISHIKAWA	3	10	-	2
FUKUI	2	14	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	2	-	-
NAGANO	-	1	-	-
GIFU	11	24	-	-
SHIZUOKA	6	23	-	-
AICHI	9	44	-	-
MIE	7	15	-	-
SHIGA	8	31	-	-
KYOTO	26	84	3	4
OSAKA	27	108	-	2
HYOGO	6	51	-	1
NARA	9	24	1	2
WAKAYAMA	-	22	-	-
TOTTORI	3	11	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	19	-	1
HIROSHIMA	14	76	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	5	15	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	3	-	-
KAGAWA	2	20	-	1
EHIME	2	5	-	-
KOCHI	7	13	-	-
FUKUOKA	31	138	-	1
SAGA	5	13	-	-
NAGASAKI	7	54	-	-
KUMAMOTO	4	12	-	1
OITA	1	11	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	3	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	336	1,377	6	24
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	20.9	17.1	0.4	0.3
Previous	20.0		0.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES DURING
COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1949, 1950 AND 1951

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 5 Weeks		
	3 Feb 1951	4 Feb 1950	29 Jan 1949	1951	1950	1949
Cases						
Diphtheria	301	358	378	1,384	1,541	1,849
Dysentery	194	78	43	935	350	168
Typhoid Fever	48	63	118	165	341	524
Paratyphoid Fever	13	15	42	52	92	219
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	3	2
Typhus Fever	-	18	4	2	36	31
Malaria	11	13	37	37	50	114
Japanese "B"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	1	-	1	2	-	1
Scarlet Fever	91	90	109	399	461	518
Epidemic Meningitis	23	18	24	103	103	112
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1,706	952	1,506	6,109	4,215	6,211
Whooping Cough	1,437	3,176	1,405	5,535	12,962	5,446
Tuberculosis	9,856	7,696	7,433	39,256	33,140	30,296
Pneumonia	6,485	4,854	3,594	26,856	23,964	14,165
Influenza	1,229	2,125	33	3,693	3,962	177
Poliomyelitis	26	23	23	154	157	124
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	37	23	32	146	135	167
Puerperal Infection	20	11	28	73	85	105
Rabies	-	4	-	6	10	4
Anthrax	-	-	-	1	-	1
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	14	6	10	43	35	49
Trachoma	2,104	1,881	1,777	8,323	8,659	8,140
Infectious Diarrhea	-	1	-	5	1	9
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tsutsugamushi Dis.	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Schistosomiasis	17	13	NA	33	19	NA
Filariasis	3	2	NA	10	7	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	34	30	53	189	161	231
Dysentery	19	21	5	122	93	57
Typhoid Fever	2	7	9	16	55	49
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	-	1	6	4
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	-	5	-	-	7	-
Malaria	-	-	1	5	7	5
Japanese "B"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	1	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	3	-	2	5	9
Epidemic Meningitis	7	3	5	23	21	25
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
DURING COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1949, 1950 AND 1951

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 5 Weeks		
	3 Feb 1951	4 Feb 1950	29 Jan 1949	1951	1950	1949
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	18.7	23.1	24.4	17.2	19.9	23.8
Dysentery	12.1	5.0	2.8	11.6	4.5	2.2
Typhoid fever	3.0	4.1	7.6	2.1	4.4	6.8
Paratyphoid fever	0.8	1.0	2.7	0.6	1.2	2.8
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Typhus fever	-	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4
Malaria	0.7	0.8	2.4	0.5	0.6	1.5
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0
Scarlet fever	5.7	5.8	7.0	5.0	5.9	6.7
Epidemic meningitis	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	106.2	61.4	97.1	76.0	54.4	80.1
Whooping cough	89.4	204.8	90.6	68.9	167.2	70.2
Tuberculosis	613.3	496.2	479.3	488.5	427.4	390.7
Pneumonia	403.5	313.0	231.7	334.2	309.0	182.7
Influenza	76.5	137.0	2.1	46.0	51.1	2.3
Polio myelitis	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.6
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.2
Puerperal infection	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.4
Rabies	-	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Trachoma	130.9	121.3	114.6	103.6	111.7	105.0
Infectious diarrhea	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Tsutsugamushi Dis.	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Schistosomiasis	1.1	0.8	NA	0.4	0.2	NA
Filariasis	0.2	0.1	NA	0.1	0.1	NA
Deaths Rates						
Diphtheria	2.1	1.9	3.4	2.4	2.1	3.0
Dysentery	1.2	1.4	0.3	1.5	1.2	0.7
Typhoid fever	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.6
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	0.3	-	-	0.1	-
Malaria	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.2	-	0.0	0.1	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBERS OF CASES AND CASE RATES FOR
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN DURING
COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1949, 1950 AND 1951

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBERS FOR FIRST 5 WEEKS		
	3 Feb 1951	4 Feb 1950	29 Jan 1949	1951	1950	1949
<u>NUMBERS</u>						
SYPHILIS	1,943	2,903	3,949	7,510	11,146	15,607
GONORRHEA	3,463	3,353	3,494	15,517	14,499	14,992
CHANCROID	336	341	539	1,377	1,582	2,482
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	6	14	14	24	56	63
<u>RATES</u>						
SYPHILIS	120.9	187.2	254.6	93.5	143.7	201.3
GONORRHEA	215.5	216.2	225.3	193.1	187.0	193.3
CHANCROID	20.9	22.0	34.8	17.1	20.4	32.0
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.8

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera, smallpox, plague, yellow fever, glanders, dengue fever or tsutsugamushi.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1950, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 10 FEBRUARY 1951

During the sixth week, ended 10 February 1951, there were 22,823 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) now being reported compared with 23,616 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Totals for seven diseases (diphtheria, malaria, epidemic meningitis, whooping cough, tetanus, schistosomiasis and filariasis) were lower this week than in both last week and the sixth week of last year. One disease, measles, was higher currently than in either last week or the corresponding week of 1950. No cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, infectious diarrhea, dengue fever or tsutsugamushi were reported either this week, last week or in the sixth week of 1950. Present totals for the remaining 14 diseases fell between those reported last week and in the sixth week of last year.

Diphtheria cases this week (297) were slightly lower than those (301) in the preceding week. Deaths decreased from 34 to 27. Cases were 13 percent below those (343) reported for the same week in 1950 and 25 percent lower than in the corresponding week of 1949 (394). There were decreases in 26 prefectures, increases in 51 and no change in 5. Over one-fifth of all current cases were reported from Hokkaido (40). Case totals in the remaining 45 prefectures ranged from zero to 17. The current and cumulative case rates were 16.5 and 17.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.7 and 2.2.

The number of dysentery cases this week (186) was 7 percent lower than last week (194). Deaths increased from 19 to 27 currently. The present case figure was over twice that (86) recorded for the same week of last year and over seven times that (25) of the corresponding week of 1949. There were increases in 17 prefectures, decreases in 14 and no change in 5. The remaining 10 prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Tokyo-to (62 cases) and Niigata (27) together accounted for almost one-half the present total. Twenty-nine additional prefectures reporting currently had cases ranging from 1 to 15. Of the total dysentery reported this week, 170 cases and all 27 deaths were listed as bacillary and the remaining 10 cases as amoebic. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 11.2 and 11.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.7 and 1.5.

There were 44 cases of typhoid fever this week compared to 48 last week. Deaths increased from 2 to 4 currently. This week's case total was about the same as that (43) recorded for the same period last year but about 60 percent lower than that (107) for the corresponding week of 1949. Seventeen prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. There were decreases in 15, increases in 10 and no change in the remaining 4 prefectures. Twenty prefectures reported cases this week, from 1 to 8 each. Current and cumulative case rates were 2.7 and 2.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were both 0.2.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased from 13 to 14 currently. Deaths increased from 1 to 2. There were 19 cases in the sixth week of last year and 41 in the corresponding period of 1949. There have been no cases reported for two or more weeks in 29 prefectures, while cases increased in 6 and decreased in the same number. The remaining 5 prefectures stayed the same. This week's cases occurred in 12 prefectures, with one to three cases each. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 0.7. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

There was one case of typhus fever this week compared with none last week. There have been no deaths reported so far this year. There were 104 cases in the sixth week of 1950 and 5 cases in the corresponding period of 1949. Osaka Prefecture reported the current case. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

Malaria cases decreased from 11 last week to 5 this week. There were no deaths either week. During the sixth weeks of last year and 1949 there 11 and 22 cases respectively. Thirty-one prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks while there were decreases in 10 and increases in 5. Five prefectures accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were no cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis this week compared with one last week. Deaths also decreased from one to zero. There were no cases in the sixth weeks of 1950 and 1949. The cumulative case and death rates were both less than 0.1.

The number of scarlet fever cases decreased 13 percent from 91 to 79 currently. Deaths decreased from one to zero. Cases currently were approximately the same as in the corresponding weeks of 1950 (78) and 1949 (83). There were decreases from last week's totals in 18 prefectures, increases in 11 and no change in 6. Eleven prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. About 40 percent of the current cases were reported from Tokyo-to (19) and Osaka Prefecture (12), while 23 additional prefectures reported from 1 to 5 each. Current and cumulative case rates were 4.9 and 5.0 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 21 epidemic meningitis cases reported this week compared with 23 cases last week. Deaths decreased from 7 to 4. During the sixth weeks of 1950 and 1949 there were 31 and 27 cases respectively. No cases have been reported in 26 prefectures for two weeks or longer. Decreases were shown by 9, increases by 7 and no change by 4. There were 13 prefectures reporting this week with one to four cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were both 1.3. The corresponding death rates 0.2 and 0.3 respectively.

The number of measles cases was higher this week (2,011) than last week (1,706) by 18 percent. It was almost 90 percent higher than the figure (1,064) recorded for the like period of 1950 and nearly 40 percent higher than the corresponding total in 1949 (1,450). There were increases in 32 prefectures and decreases in 13. The one remaining prefecture, Nara, has had no cases since the beginning of the year. All notable changes were increases, and occurred in Fukui (from 65 to 149), Hokkaido (262 to 320), and Kanagawa (226 to 286). These three prefectures together with Tokyo-to (267) accounted for about 50 percent of the current total. In the remaining 38 prefectures reporting this week cases ranged from 1 to 105 each. Current and cumulative case rates were 125.1 and 84.2 respectively.

Whooping cough cases (1,400) were slightly lower than last week (1,437). They were 56 percent below the corresponding week of 1950 (3,211) and 12 percent lower than the sixth week of 1949 (1,596). There were increases in about half (24) of the prefectures, decreases in 20 and no change in 2. The only notable increase occurred in Hokkaido (from 65 to 115) while two prefectures reported comparable decreases, Miyagi (96 to 31) and Miyazaki (84 to 30). Hokkaido (115 cases), Saitama (112) and Fukuoka (110) together accounted for almost one-fourth of the present total. In the remaining 43 prefectures cases ranged from 3 to 72. The current and cumulative case rates were 87.1 and 71.9 respectively.

There were 9,198 cases of Tuberculosis reported this week compared with 9,856 cases last week, a decrease of 7 percent. Cases in the present week were 8 percent higher than those (8,483) in the same period of 1950 and 22 percent above those (7,530) in the corresponding week of 1949. Two-thirds (30) of the prefectures reported decreases and 16 increases. The largest increases were shown by Hokkaido (from 601 to 794), Okayama (37 to 176) and Yamaguchi (75 to 202). The only comparable decrease was shown by Miyazaki Prefecture (from 204 to 73). Tokyo-to (962 cases), Hokkaido (794) and Osaka (733) together accounted for 27 percent of the present total. In the 43 remaining prefectures totals ranged from 33 to 463. Ninety percent of all tuberculosis cases reported this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis (8,256). The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 572.3 and 502.5 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases (6,005) was 7 percent lower than the preceding week (6,485). The current total was about 10 percent higher than in the same week of 1950 (5,403) and 60 percent more than the corresponding figure of 1949 (3,762). There were decreases from last week in 26 prefectures and increases in 16. The most outstanding changes were decreases in Kagawa Prefecture (from 141 to 45), Miyagi (163 to 79) and Tokyo-to (466 to 391). The only comparable increase was in Gumma Prefecture (from 300 to 375). Nine percent of all cases was reported by Saitama Prefecture (523). In the remaining 45 prefectures totals ranged from 11 to 391. The current and cumulative case rates were 373.6 and 240.3 respectively.

There was a 12 percent increase in influenza cases this week (1,374) over last week (1,229). The current total was 50 percent below that in the sixth week of 1950 (2,746). There were 37 cases in the corresponding week of 1949. Nineteen prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer while there were decreases in 17 and increases in 9. The one remaining prefecture did not change. The only outstanding increase was in Gifu Prefecture (from 20 to 944) while large decreases were shown by Hokkaido (447 to 24) and Shizuoka (from 338 to zero). Ninety-four percent of the current total was accounted for by Gifu (944) and Niigata (350). The remaining 16 prefectures reporting this week had cases ranging from 1 to 24. The current and cumulative case rates were 85.5 and 52.5 respectively.

Polionyelitis cases this week (32) were higher than last week (26). There were 36 and 30 cases respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1950 and 1949. There have been no cases reported for two or more weeks in over half (24) of the prefectures. Increases were reported by 12, decreases by 9 and no change by 1. Fifteen prefectures reported 1 to 6 cases each. Current and cumulative case rates were 2.0 and 1.9 respectively.

There were 14 cases of tetanus this week compared to 37 last week. In the sixth weeks of 1950 and 1949 there were 47 and 30 cases respectively. There have been no cases reported for two or more weeks in 22 prefectures. Decreases were reported by 14, increases by 7 and no change by 3. Twelve prefectures reporting this week had one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.7 respectively.

The number of puerperal infection cases stayed the same (20). During the sixth weeks of last year and 1949 there were 23 and 24 cases respectively. Twenty-five prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, while 9 reported decreases, 8 increases and 4 no change. There were 13 prefectures currently reporting one to six cases each. The current and cumulative case rate were 1.2 and 1.0 respectively.

There was one case of rabies this week compared with none last week, 3 in the same week of 1950 and none in the corresponding period of 1949. Saitama Prefecture reported the current case. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

There were no cases of anthrax this week, last week or in the same periods of 1950 and 1949. The cumulative case rate as of 10 February 1951 was less than 0.1.

Nine cases of leprosy were reported currently compared with 14 cases last week. There were 4 and 10 cases respectively during the corresponding periods of last year and 1949. Thirty-three prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, seven reported decreases from last week, four increases and two no change. Five prefectures with one case each and Shizuoka with 4 accounted for this week's total. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 0.5 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases this week (2,115) was about the same as last week (2,104). The current total was 17 percent lower than the corresponding total for the sixth week of 1950 (2,544) and 6 percent below the same period of 1949 (2,261). There were decreases in 24 prefectures, increases in 20 and no change in 2. Current totals ranged from 3 to 364. The current and cumulative case rates were 131.6 and 108.2 respectively.

There were no cases of infectious diarrhea this week, last week or in the sixth week of 1950. There were 6 cases in the corresponding period of 1949. The cumulative case rate as of 10 February 1951 was 0.1.

Schistosomiasis cases decreased from 17 last week to 3 currently. There were 4 cases in the sixth week of 1950. Hiroshima Prefecture reported two cases and Yamanashi one case. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.4 respectively.

There were no cases of filariasis this week compared with three last week and four in the sixth week of 1950. The cumulative case rate was 0.1.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,056 cases this week compared with 5,748 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 1,973 and 9,413 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,753 and 19,270; chancroid, 326 and 1,703; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 4 and 26. Syphilis and gonorrhea were higher this week than last (1,943 and 3,463 respectively) while chancroid and lymphogranuloma venereum were lower (326 and 6). Totals for all diseases except gonorrhea were lower this week than in the sixth week of 1950 (syphilis, 2,966; gonorrhea, 3,651; chancroid, 352; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 16. Current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 10 February 1951 were: syphilis, 122.8 and 96.3 respectively; gonorrhea, 233.5 and 199.3; chancroid, 20.3 and 17.7; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.2 and 0.3.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 10 FEBRUARY 1951

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOOKAODI	40	4	98	12	2	-	30	1
AOMORI	3	-	33	5	-	-	7	-
IWATE	2	1	23	4	-	-	10	2
MIYAGI	11	1	32	4	-	-	29	5
AKITA	10	1	43	3	2	-	15	7
YAMAGATA	2	-	26	5	2	-	23	-
FUKUSHIMA	9	-	56	11	7	1	21	3
IBARAKI	5	-	22	2	1	2	16	8
TOCHIGI	6	-	26	-	3	-	9	2
GUMMA	2	1	10	1	2	-	7	1
SAITAMA	2	-	21	2	6	-	69	11
CHIBA	4	1	21	5	10	1	51	11
TOKYO	17	4	122	20	62	5	378	29
KANAGAWA	13	1	31	2	15	6	68	15
NIIGATA	15	3	96	16	27	2	101	2
TOYAMA	3	1	27	5	1	-	5	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	23	3	2	-	9	-
FUKUI	-	-	14	3	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
YAGANO	1	1	12	1	2	-	7	1
GIFU	3	-	18	5	-	-	7	1
SHIZUOKA	7	1	20	1	3	1	18	6
AICHI	5	1	41	5	7	1	42	7
MIE	4	-	24	7	1	-	19	3
SHIGA	3	-	11	2	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	10	-	49	3	4	-	18	2
OSAKA	11	1	76	11	7	5	42	9
HYOGO	5	1	51	5	1	-	30	1
NARA	2	1	16	4	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	4	-	10	-	-	-	3	1
TOTTORI	-	-	4	1	1	-	3	-
SHIMANE	1	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	14	-	1	-	9	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	41	5	2	2	10	4
YAMAGUCHI	6	-	28	3	1	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	4	1	16	2	1	-	1	-
KAGAWA	3	-	16	-	-	-	8	1
EHIME	8	1	22	3	1	1	2	1
KOCHI	-	-	9	2	1	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	14	1	109	11	2	-	16	1
SAGA	6	-	45	4	-	-	5	5
NAGASAKI	29	-	97	2	1	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	7	-	37	8	2	-	14	2
OITA	4	-	43	6	-	-	-	-
MIZUZAKI	6	-	60	8	-	-	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	4	-	68	12	-	-	-	6
<hr/>								
TOTAL	297	27	1,681	216	180	27	1,115	149
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RATE								
Current	18.5	1.7	17.4	2.2	11.2	1.7	11.6	1.5
Previous	18.7	2.1			12.1	1.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
AOMORI	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
ITATE	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	5	2	1	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	2	7	3	1	-	3	-
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	8	1	26	3	1	-	7	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	5	-	1	-	3	-
NIIGATA	1	-	6	-	-	1	6	1
TOYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUJUI	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	3	-	12	-	-	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	6	-	1	-	3	-
AICHI	3	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
MIY	1	-	8	1	1	-	3	-
SHIGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	11	-	-	-	1	1
OSAKA	-	-	6	1	3	-	7	-
HYOGO	2	-	2	2	1	-	3	-
WAKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	-
OHAYAMA	-	-	5	1	1	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	5	-	23	-	1	1	3	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	3	-	-	-	5	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	44	4	209	20	14	2	66	3
Ratio								
Current	2.7	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.0
Previous	3.0	0.1			0.8	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHUS FEVER				MALARIA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
MIIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUJIOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	3	-	5	-	42	5
RATE								
Current	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.3	-	0.4	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS				SCARLET FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	5	-	21	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	-
IVATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
GUIBU	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	19	-	96	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	2	-	23	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
YAMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
MAGANO	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	1
AICHI	-	-	-	-	4	-	27	-
MI	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	4	-	31	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	12	-	66	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	3	-	30	-
MURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	5	-	23	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	-	-	2	1	79	-	476	2
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	0.0	4.9	-	5.0	0.0
Previous	0.1	0.1			5.7	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	EPIDEMIC DISEASES			
	Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	12	3
HOLOGA	-	-	3	2
IBATA	-	-	1	-
IRIBAGI	-	-	4	1
IRIBU	1	-	3	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	5	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	5	2
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	4	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	1	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	1	10	5
YAMAGUCHI	2	1	8	3
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	3	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	6	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	7	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	15	2
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	1	4	2
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	21	4	124	27
RATE				
Current	1.3	0.2	1.3	0.3
Previous	1.4	0.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	320	1,398	115	381
AOMORI	5	23	19	144
IWATE	21	231	26	184
MIZUGI	18	223	31	276
AKITA	32	87	33	153
IWASHITA	11	99	16	74
FUKUSHIMA	6	40	37	260
IBARAKI	11	51	15	79
TOCHIGI	3	21	24	135
GUMMA	21	50	32	148
SAITAMA	34	86	112	401
CHIBA	12	39	38	85
TOKYO	267	975	61	276
KANAGAWA	236	1,063	38	184
NIIGATA	8	94	47	322
TOYAMA	7	19	11	123
ISHIKAWA	30	131	8	55
FUKUI	149	527	53	156
YAMANASHI	7	118	3	25
NAAGANO	7	15	72	308
GIFU	72	260	34	145
SHIZUOKA	98	242	35	175
AICHI	48	151	42	282
MIE	4	12	11	86
SHIGA	5	20	17	128
KYOTO	4	10	18	98
OSAKA	31	125	27	147
HYOGO	61	292	27	128
NARA	-	-	5	6
WAKAYAMA	12	19	25	89
TOTTEI	-	6	13	42
SHIMIZU	1	1	8	41
OKAYAMA	39	180	40	138
KIROSIIIMA	25	103	21	107
TAMAGUCHI	35	124	4	21
TOKUSHIMA	2	6	4	19
KAGAWA	3	66	14	89
EHIME	54	232	18	112
KOCHI	31	94	13	86
FUKUOKA	105	426	100	371
SAGA	48	163	27	129
NAAGASAKI	45	172	14	110
KUMMOTO	-	7	37	197
OITA	-	26	5	43
MIYAZAKI	7	12	30	282
KAGOSHIMA	16	81	19	155
TOTAL	2,011	8,120	1,400	6,935
RATE				
Current	125.1	64.2	87.1	71.9
Previous	106.2		89.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	794	3,534	382	2,139
AKITA	143	580	59	313
IWATE	130	824	90	580
IHARAGI	126	920	79	726
AKITA	149	745	91	392
YAMAGATA	147	695	140	729
FUKUSHIMA	92	660	111	727
IBARAKI	63	465	137	781
TOCHIGI	103	424	161	777
GUMMA	138	604	375	1,431
SAITAMA	203	1,103	523	2,605
CHIBA	103	604	125	604
TOKYO	962	4,966	391	2,220
CHIBA	463	1,755	361	1,799
NIIGATA	134	1,056	227	1,100
TOYAMA	143	933	260	1,510
ISHIKAWA	91	415	35	294
FUKUI	146	502	77	385
YAMANASHI	38	230	56	347
NAAGANO	232	1,040	226	1,148
CHUO	184	852	117	648
SHIZUOKA	245	1,481	98	752
AICHI	438	2,514	163	1,151
MIIE	156	722	58	395
SHIGA	84	470	61	422
KYOTO	229	1,197	115	371
OSAKA	733	3,620	170	699
HYOGO	399	2,060	149	644
NARA	60	277	16	77
WAKAYAMA	109	550	46	200
TOTTORI	33	274	14	126
SHIMANE	39	412	11	166
OKAYAMA	176	958	144	632
HIROSHIMA	153	1,320	92	517
YAMAGUCHI	202	688	19	180
TOKUSHIMA	68	424	21	160
KAGAWA	98	335	45	262
EHIME	133	645	112	670
KOCHI	86	426	49	251
FUKUOKA	450	2,537	182	1,128
SAGA	135	673	104	624
NAGASAKI	186	1,106	75	472
KUMAMOTO	146	783	105	779
OITA	88	525	29	200
MIYAZAKI	73	743	39	352
KAGOSHIMA	95	697	65	376
TOTAL	9,198	48,454	6,005	32,861
RATE				
Current	572.3	502.5	373.6	340.8
Previous	613.3		402.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIO MYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	24	595	3	9
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	10	3	11
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	2	16	-	7
FUKUSHIMA	-	1	1	3
IBARAHI	-	1	1	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	5	99	-	3
SAITAMA	12	124	6	17
CHIBA	-	122	1	2
TOKYO	3	190	4	16
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	3
NIIGATA	250	769	-	6
TOYAMA	10	333	-	1
ISHIKAWA	-	7	-	-
FUKUI	1	58	1	3
YAMANASHI	-	4	-	3
NAGANO	-	1	-	1
GIFU	944	1,132	-	2
SHIZUOKA	-	341	-	3
AICHI	9	174	-	2
MIE	2	114	-	4
SHIGA	-	6	-	1
KYOTO	-	8	-	2
OSAKA	3	10	5	38
HYOGO	2	76	-	10
FUKUOKA	-	3	2	6
YAMAGUCHI	2	43	-	-
TOTTORI	-	1	-	-
SHIMANE	-	24	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	37	1	3
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	221	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	5
KAJIMA	-	23	-	-
CHUGO	1	382	1	5
KOCHI	-	1	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	36	1	6
SAGA	-	-	-	1
KAGOSHI	-	70	-	1
KAGOSHI	2	13	-	4
KAGOSHI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHI	-	9	-	2
KAGOSHI	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	1,374	5,067	32	186
Current	55.5	52.5	2.0	1.9
Previous	76.5		1.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PNEUMONIAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	1	6	13
DOHOHI	-	1	-	2
AKITA	1	2	-	-
MIYAGI	-	2	-	-
AKITA	1	3	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	4	-	2
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	1	6	-	2
TOCHIGI	1	3	-	2
GUMMA	-	5	1	3
SAITAMA	-	6	3	6
CHIBA	-	12	-	3
TOKYO	2	8	1	3
KANAGAWA	-	2	-	-
NIIGATA	1	1	-	3
TOYAMA	-	-	-	1
ISHIKAWA	-	1	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	1
YAMANASHI	-	3	1	4
NAGANO	-	4	1	3
GIFU	-	2	1	4
SHIZUOKA	-	13	1	1
AICHI	-	7	1	3
MIE	-	4	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	5
MIYOTO	1	4	-	-
OSAKA	1	4	1	2
HYOGO	-	4	-	-
KARA	-	3	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	2	1	2
OKAYAMA	1	3	-	3
HIROSHIMA	-	5	1	6
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	2	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	-	4
EHIME	-	7	-	-
KOCHI	-	2	-	3
FUKUOKA	-	6	-	-
SAGA	1	2	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMMOTO	-	8	-	1
OITA	-	3	-	1
MIYAZAKI	1	7	-	1
KAGOSHIMA	2	7	-	2
TOTAL	14	160	20	93
RATE				
Current	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.0
Previous	2.3		1.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	RABIES		ARBITRARY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
KOKUAI DO	-	-	-	-
AOI ORI	-	-	-	-
MIYATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
TAJIGATA	-	-	-	-
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	2	-	-
TOCHUGI	-	-	-	-
GUMI	-	1	-	-
SAITAMA	1	1	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	1	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	1	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	1	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	1
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOHUCHI	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OTTA	-	-	-	-
KIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	7	-	1
Rate				
Current	0.1	0.1	-	0.0
Previous	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	139	620
AOMORI	-	-	64	358
IWATE	-	-	30	515
MIYAGI	-	3	17	364
AKITA	1	2	50	390
YAMAGATA	-	-	11	140
FUKUSHIMA	1	7	16	134
IBARAKI	-	2	52	233
TOCHIGI	-	2	29	95
GUNMA	-	3	61	201
SAITAMA	-	1	50	270
CHIBA	-	-	20	221
TOKYO	-	2	42	270
KANAGAWA	-	1	47	228
NIIGATA	-	-	55	127
TOYAMA	-	-	18	127
ISHIKAWA	-	1	3	40
FUKUI	-	-	44	98
YAMAGUCHI	-	2	29	155
WAGANO	-	-	16	157
GIFU	-	-	26	108
SHIZUOKA	4	4	25	143
AICHI	1	4	58	509
MIE	-	2	9	78
SHIGA	-	-	11	45
KIOTO	-	3	39	219
OSAKA	1	1	115	642
HYOGO	1	3	144	664
NARA	-	-	3	63
WAKAYAMA	-	1	42	211
TOTTORI	-	-	364	407
SHIMANE	-	-	13	55
OKAYAMA	-	-	60	363
HIROSHIMA	-	1	16	261
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	4	28
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	8	54
KAGAWA	-	3	41	172
EHIME	-	1	30	136
KOCHI	-	-	3	26
FUKUOKA	-	2	110	656
SAGA	-	-	27	155
NAGASAKI	-	1	17	108
KUMAMOTO	-	-	18	127
OITA	-	-	3	251
MIYAZAKI	-	-	41	150
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	9	56
TOTAL	9	52	2,115	10,438
DATA				
Current	0.6	0.5	131.6	100.2
Previous	0.9		130.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

PRE-RECTOR	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		SCHISTOSOMIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HONKAILO	-	5	-	-
AKHORI	-	-	-	-
IKATE	-	-	-	-
MIKINGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YA AGATA	-	-	-	-
YUKUJIN A	-	-	-	-
IBIRANI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
MIYAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOKAI	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUJUI	-	-	-	-
YA. AITASHI	-	-	1	29
NIGANO	-	-	-	-
GIYU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AKCHI	-	-	-	-
HIIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KIOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
HIKA	-	-	-	-
YAKAHANA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	2	2
YA AGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOYUJIN A	-	-	-	-
MIYAMA	-	-	-	-
MIYUS	-	-	-	-
NOCHI	-	-	-	-
YUTUOYA	-	-	-	3
SAGA	-	-	-	2
NAKASAKI	-	-	-	-
YAMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
YAM	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
YACOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	5	3	36
Current	-	0.1	0.2	0.4
Infectious	-	-	1.1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-
AOMORI	-	-
IWATE	-	-
MIZUGI	-	-
AKITA	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-
GUUMA	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-
CHIBA	-	1
TOYO	-	-
CHIBA	-	-
CHICATA	-	-
TOYOTA	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-
FUKUI	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	1
NAKATO	-	-
GIYU	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-
AIOMI	-	-
IE	-	-
SHIGA	-	-
GYOTO	-	-
OSAMA	-	-
HYOGO	-	-
KARA	-	-
YAMATO	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-
TOYUOHIMA	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-
EHIME	-	-
KOCHI	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	2
SAGA	-	1
YAGASAKI	-	-
FUKUOTO	-	2
OKTA	-	-
FUKUZAKI	-	-
YAGOSHIMA	-	2
TOTAL	-	10
RATE		
Current	-	0.1
Previous	0.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBERS OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES DURING
COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1949, 1950 AND 1951

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 6 Weeks		
	10 Feb 1951	11 Feb 1950	5 Feb 1949	1951	1950	1949
Cases						
Diphtheria	297	343	394	1,681	1,804	2,243
Dysentery	110	86	25	1,115	436	193
Typhoid Fever	44	43	107	209	304	631
Paratyphoid Fever	14	19	41	66	111	260
Smallpox	-	-	2	-	3	4
Typhus Fever	1	104	5	3	140	36
Malaria	5	11	22	42	61	136
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	-	-	2	-	1
Scarlet Fever	79	78	83	478	539	601
Epidemic Meningitis	21	31	27	124	134	139
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2,011	1,064	1,450	8,120	5,279	7,661
Whooping Cough	1,400	3,211	1,596	6,935	16,173	7,042
Tuberculosis	9,190	8,433	7,530	48,454	41,623	37,826
Pneumonia	6,005	5,403	3,762	32,861	29,367	17,927
Influenza	1,374	2,746	37	5,067	6,708	214
Polio myelitis	32	36	30	186	193	154
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	14	47	30	160	182	197
Puerperal Infection	20	23	24	93	108	129
Rabies	1	3	-	7	13	4
Anthrax	-	-	-	1	-	1
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	9	4	10	52	39	59
Trachoma	2,115	2,544	2,261	10,438	11,203	10,401
Infectious Diarrhea	-	-	6	5	1	15
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tsutsugamushi Dis.	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Schistosomiasis	3	4	NA	36	23	NA
*Filariasis	-	4	NA	10	11	NA
Diphtheria	27	30	44	216	199	275
Dysentery	27	22	8	149	115	65
Typhoid Fever	4	8	8	20	63	57
Paratyphoid Fever	2	-	1	3	6	5
Smallpox	-	1	-	-	1	-
Typhus Fever	-	6	-	-	13	-
Malaria	-	3	-	5	10	5
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	3	2	5	12
Epidemic Meningitis	4	4	7	27	25	32
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

*Data Notes

CASE AND DEATH RATES FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
DURING COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1949, 1950 AND 1951

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 6 Weeks		
	10 Feb 1951	11 Feb 1950	5 Feb 1949	1951	1950	1949
Cases Rates						
Diphtheria	16.5	22.1	25.4	17.4	20.2	24.1
Dysentery	11.2	5.5	1.6	11.6	4.7	2.1
Typhoid fever	2.7	2.8	6.9	2.2	4.1	6.8
Paratyphoid fever	0.9	1.2	2.6	0.7	1.2	2.8
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
Typhus fever	0.1	6.7	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.4
Malaria	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.5
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Scarlet fever	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.0	5.8	6.5
Epidemic meningitis	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	125.1	60.6	93.5	84.2	56.7	82.3
Whooping cough	87.1	207.0	102.9	71.9	173.8	75.7
Tuberculosis	572.3	547.0	485.5	582.5	447.3	466.5
Pneumonia	373.6	348.4	242.6	340.8	315.6	192.6
Influenza	85.5	177.1	2.4	52.5	72.1	2.3
Poliorrhinitis	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	0.9	3.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1
Puerperal infection	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.4
Rabies	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Anthrax	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
Trachoma	131.6	164.0	145.8	108.2	120.4	111.8
Infectious diarrhea	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Tsutsugamushi Dis.	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.2	0.3	NA	0.4	0.2	NA
* Filariasis	-	0.3	NA	0.1	0.1	NA
Diphtheria	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.1	3.0
Dysentery	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.7
Typhoid fever	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	-
Typhus fever	-	0.4	-	-	0.1	-
Malaria	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

* Death Rates

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PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	162	445	256	1,437
AOMORI	32	96	39	145
IWATE	10	57	7	71
MIYAGI	16	101	15	144
AKITA	15	107	13	64
IITAGATA	25	146	15	98
FUJUSHIMA	20	267	34	268
IBARAKI	28	110	16	93
TOCHIGI	25	114	35	156
GUMMA	24	98	40	180
SAITAMA	19	103	25	206
CHIBA	34	137	18	154
TOKYO	107	530	311	1,456
MAIZAMA	157	663	448	2,408
NIIGATA	54	290	80	368
TOYAMA	27	160	48	281
ISHIKAWA	3	92	6	100
FUKUI	21	70	47	168
YAMANASHI	9	43	4	29
NAGANO	43	121	50	193
Gifu	54	197	51	209
SHIZUOKA	18	235	54	349
AICHI	57	324	57	641
MIE	24	148	32	200
SHIGA	11	54	21	127
KYOTO	50	193	90	432
OSAKA	130	621	85	574
HYOGO	90	365	174	623
KARA	3	28	11	133
WAKAYAMA	28	93	62	357
TOTTORI	12	98	37	143
SHIMANE	8	35	4	20
OKAYAMA	44	203	64	282
HIROSHIMA	50	256	181	903
YAMAGUCHI	25	248	96	586
TOKUSHIMA	16	66	18	80
KAGAWA	3	60	6	113
EHIME	15	113	24	119
KOCHI	19	70	28	144
FUKUOKA	233	940	795	3,117
SAGA	42	229	59	300
NAGASAKI	122	663	135	672
KUMAMOTO	29	151	55	316
OITA	21	148	27	229
MIYAZAKI	22	109	37	189
KAGOSHIMA	13	128	42	202
TOTAL	1,973	9,483	3,753	19,270
RATES				
Current	122.8	98.3	233.5	199.8
Previous	120.9		215.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	CHANG DISEASE		LEPTHOCEPHALUS VENTRICULI	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	9	59	-	1
AKHORI	4	11	-	-
TOHOKU	1	3	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	3	-	-
IWAGATA	-	1	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	14	-	-
IBARAKI	4	16	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	13	-	-
GUMMA	2	11	-	-
SAITAMA	3	16	-	-
CHIBA	2	10	-	1
TOKYO	23	154	-	1
MAIZGATA	71	290	-	3
NIIGATA	6	23	-	-
TOYAMA	1	15	-	1
ISHIKAWA	-	10	-	2
FUKUI	2	16	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	2	-	-
NAGANO	-	1	-	-
GIFU	3	27	-	-
SHIZUOKA	3	26	1	1
AICHI	4	40	-	-
MIE	3	10	-	-
SHIGA	6	37	-	-
KYOTO	17	101	-	4
OSAKA	17	125	-	2
HYOGO	17	68	1	2
NARA	2	26	-	2
WAKAYAMA	0	30	1	1
TOTTORI	5	16	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	22	-	1
HIROSHIMA	12	00	-	-
KAGAWA	-	15	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	4	-	-
KAGAWA	-	20	-	1
EHIME	6	11	-	-
KOCHI	3	16	-	-
FUKUOKA	61	199	-	1
SAKA	6	19	-	-
FUKUSAKI	13	67	1	1
FUKUOTO	-	12	-	1
OITA	2	13	-	-
KUMASAKI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	4	-	-
TOTAL	326	1,703	4	28
RATE				
Current	20.3	17.7	0.2	0.3
Previous	20.9		0.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBERS OF CASES AND CASE RATES FOR
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN DURING
COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1949, 1950 AND 1951

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBERS FOR FIRST 6 WEEKS		
	10 Feb 1951	11 Feb 1950	5 Feb 1949	1951	1950	1949
<u>NUMBERS</u>						
SYPHILIS	1,973	2,968	4,120	9,483	14,114	19,727
GONORRHEA	3,753	3,651	3,686	19,270	18,150	18,678
CHANCROID	326	352	628	1,703	1,934	3,110
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	4	16	20	28	72	83
<u>RATES</u>						
SYPHILIS	122.8	191.4	265.6	98.3	151.7	212.0
GONORRHEA	233.5	235.4	237.7	199.8	195.0	200.7
CHANCROID	20.3	22.7	40.5	17.1	20.8	33.4
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN, DECEMBER 1950

Attached tables 1 and 2 summaries the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population), and each prefecture for the month of December 1950. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1950 and are computed on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in December 1950.

Live Births: There were 185,791 live births in December compared with 186,468 during the previous month. The current live birth rate (26.1) was 4 percent lower than the rate (27.1) in the previous month, 11 percent below the December rate (29.2) in 1949.5 percent below the corresponding 1948 rate (27.6), but 3 percent above the December median rate (25.4) for the seven-year period 1935-1941.

The live birth rate for all "shi" (25.3) was 5 percent less than the rate for all "gun" (26.6). Half (23) of the prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 13 were lower and 10 higher. Rates more than 30 percent above the national average were reported by Nagasaki (34.3) and Miyazaki (34.2), while Fukuoka and Saga Prefectures reported rates more than 20 percent above. Rates in Fukui (19.7), Yamanashi (19.8), and Toyama (20.1) were more than 20 percent below the national average.

Deaths (all ages): Following the normal seasonal pattern, deaths, increased from 68,124 in November to 90,725 in December. The death rate (per 1,000 population per annum) increased 28 percent, from 9.9 to 12.7. The current rate was about 10 percent above the corresponding rates in 1949 (11.7) and 1948 (11.4), but 25 percent below the December median rate (16.9) for the seven-year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" (11.4) was 16 percent less than the rate for all "gun" (13.6). There were 15 prefectural rates within a range of 10 percent plus or minus the national average, 19 were higher and 12 lower. The death rate in Shimane Prefecture (19.8) was 56 percent higher than the national rate, while four prefectures (Ishikawa, Oita, Kochi, and Tokushima) reported rates more than 30 percent above. Only four prefectural rates (Tokyo-to, Kanagawa, Osaka and Hokkaido) were more than 20 percent below the national average.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population per annum) for the 10 leading causes of death are shown in table 3. There 10 causes accounted for 62,177 deaths, more than two-thirds of all deaths in December. All 10 of these causes showed increased rates over November and rates for seven were also higher than in December 1949. Bronchitis and bronchiectasis, which was not included in the 10 leading causes last month, was in ninth place in December, with a rate (46.9) more than double the November rate (22.2) and a fourth above the rate (36.9) in December 1949. Pneumonia, including pneumonia of the newborn rose from seventh to fourth place, with a current rate (107.2) about twice the rate for the previous month (54.1) and about a sixth above the corresponding 1949 rate (91.8). The rate for senility and senile psychosis in December (111.1) was about 50 percent above the November rate (73.8) and about 15 percent above the rate (97.1) in December of the previous year. The current rate for heart diseases (87.5) was more than 40 and 20 percent respectively above those in the previous month (61.6) and December 1949 (72.4). The death rate in December for vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system (159.4) was about 25 percent higher than the November rate (127.9) and 15 percent above the corresponding 1949 rate (138.4), while that for nephritis and nephrosis (52.8) was approximately 20 percent above both the November rate (44.6) and the December 1949 rate (43.6). The current rate for malignant neoplasms (77.6) was slightly higher than the two comparable rates (76.2 and 73.5 respectively). Current Rates for the remaining three causes were between those recorded last month and in December 1949. Congenital debility, which was not included in the list of 10 leading causes last month, had a current rate (37.7) 50 percent above the November rate (25.1) but about 30 percent below the corresponding rate in 1949 (53.3). Tuberculosis (all forms) had a current rate (126.4) slightly higher than that (122.5) for last month but about 15 percent

below the December 1949 rate (146.3). The current rate for enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea (all ages) was 67.1, slightly higher than in November (64.6) but slightly lower than in December 1949 (69.1).

Infant Deaths: During December there were 14,164 infant deaths compared with 9,741 the previous month. Following the usual seasonal pattern the infant death rate increased. The current rate (76.2) per 1,000 live births increased 46 percent over the November rate (52.2) but was well below any previous December rate of record. It was 6 percent below the corresponding rate last year (82.5), 10 percent less than the December 1948 rate (84.6), and 32 percent below the December medium rate (112.7) for the five-year period 1938-1942.

The infant death rate for all "shi" (62.0) was more than a fourth below that for all "gun" (84.4). Half (23) of the prefectural rates were within 10 percent plus or minus of the national average, 13 were higher and 10 lower. The rate in Toyama Prefecture (129.2) was nearly 70 percent above the average for all Japan, while that in Iwate (119.4) was more than 50 percent above. The lowest rate was reported from Kanagawa Prefecture (50.7), one-third below the national.

Deaths and death rates (per 1,000 live births each month) for the 10 leading cause of infant deaths are shown in table 4. These 10 causes accounted for 12,137 infant deaths, 86 percent of all infant deaths in December. Rates for all 10 of these causes were higher in December than in November, and four had higher rates than in December 1949. The rate for premature birth (12.6) was 33 percent higher than in November (9.5) and 58 percent above the rate (6.7) in December 1949. The current rates for other diseases peculiar to early infancy (4.3), congenital malformations (2.8), and accidents and poisonings (1.4) were also higher than in both of the other periods. The current rate for congenital debility (14.4) was 55 percent higher than in November (9.3), and the cause rose from second to first place on the list, but the current rate was about 20 percent below the corresponding 1949 rate (18.2). Pneumonia, including pneumonia of the newborn went from third in November to second in the list in December. The current rate (14.2) was 75 percent above the November rate (8.1) but about 20 percent below the December 1949 rate (17.9). The current rate for enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea (9.2) was 28 percent above the November rate (7.2) but 17 percent below the corresponding 1949 rate (11.1). Current rates for bronchitis and bronchiectasis (3.7), whooping cough (1.3), and beriberi (1.3) were all higher than in November but lower than in December 1949.

Stillbirths: Stillbirths in December numbered 17,991 compared with 16,757 in November. The stillbirth rate (per 1,000 livebirths) increased 8 percent from 89.9 in November to 96.8 in December. The current rate was the highest December rate of record. It was 20 percent higher than the December rate last year (80.4), 35 percent above the corresponding rate (71.6) in 1948, and more than 40 percent above the December medium rate (67.5) for the seven-year period 1935-1941.

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" (132.2) was more than 70 percent above the rate for all "gun" (76.7). Nineteen prefectural rate were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 14 were higher and 13 lower. The rate in Totтори Prefecture (171.6) was nearly 80 percent above the national average, and rates in Yamaguchi (141.1) and Nagano (133.7) were more than 40 and 30 percent respectively above. Rates in Saga (73.4), Kochi (74.1) and Ehime (76.5) were more than 20 percent below the national average.

Marriages: There were 60,389 marriages in December compared with 52,022 in November. The marriage rate (per 1,000 population) increased 12 percent from 7.6 to 8.5. The current rate was about 20 percent below the December rate for last year (10.7) and more than 30 percent below the corresponding rate for 1948 (12.6), but about the same as the December medium rate (8.4) for the seven-year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rates for all "shi" and all "gun" were the same (8.5). There were 27 prefectural rates falling within a range of 10 percent plus or minus the national average, 9 were higher and 10 lower. The rate in Yamagata Prefecture (12.2) was more than 40 percent above the rate for all Japan, and those in Akita (11.8) and Aomori (11.5) more than 30 percent above. All three prefectures are

located in northern Honshu. Only one prefecture, Saitama (6.3), reported a rate more than 20 percent below the national.

Divorces: During December there were 6,693 divorces compared with 6,235 in November. The rate per 1,000 population per annum was the same (0.9) both months. During both December 1949 and 1948 the rate was 1.1, but the medium rate for the seven-year period 1932-1938 was 0.7.

The divorce rate for all "shi" was 1.0 and for all "gun" 0.9. Prefectural rates ranged from 0.6 in Shiga Prefecture to 1.3 in Akita Prefecture. There were 8 prefectures with rates the same as the national average, 25 with higher and 13 with lower.

TABLE 1. - LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, DECEMBER 1950

AREA	BIRTHS	DEATHS	*INFANT DEATHS	STILL-BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES
ALL JAPAN	155,791	90,725	14,164	17,991	60,389	6,693
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	67,456	30,327	4,179	8,916	22,702	2,743
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	118,335	60,398	9,985	9,075	37,687	3,950
AICHI	6,995	3,462	513	643	2,221	245
AKITA	2,888	1,239	272	309	1,316	151
AOMORI	3,056	1,222	322	349	1,265	130
CHIBA	4,760	2,565	395	415	1,370	131
EHIME	3,937	1,977	292	301	1,052	147
FUKUI	1,266	964	142	118	589	80
FUKUOKA	9,723	4,106	620	870	2,476	316
FUKUSHIMA	5,365	2,112	434	533	1,720	204
GIFFU	3,128	1,592	241	310	1,044	113
GUJIMA	3,647	1,502	252	359	975	112
HIROSHIMA	4,137	2,790	319	354	1,504	197
HOKKAIDO	10,142	3,690	745	977	3,642	361
HYOGO	6,391	3,320	467	742	2,327	240
IBARAKI	5,162	2,501	424	427	1,600	121
ISHIKAWA	1,776	1,373	190	167	755	88
IWATE	3,401	1,465	406	367	1,120	117
KAGAWA	1,893	1,232	189	253	697	86
KAGOSHIMA	4,309	2,399	380	354	1,192	148
KANAGAWA	5,340	2,112	271	448	1,782	152
KOCHI	1,957	1,284	169	145	680	86
KUMAMOTO	4,855	2,464	398	392	1,129	149
KYOTO	3,483	1,767	204	396	1,146	136
MIE	3,041	1,873	251	254	910	106
MIYAGI	4,429	1,667	362	412	1,373	132
MIYAZAKI	3,198	1,291	239	332	747	92
NAGANO	3,957	1,920	257	494	1,654	134
NAGASAKI	4,828	2,067	341	426	1,161	155
NARA	1,617	856	134	128	549	66
NIIGATA	4,623	2,353	383	572	2,166	238
OKTA	2,960	1,800	293	293	798	109
OKAYAMA	3,089	2,075	229	304	1,178	126
OSAKA	8,381	3,311	474	941	2,567	318
SAGA	2,549	1,154	212	187	687	75
SAITAMA	5,249	2,574	451	414	1,160	122
SHIGA	1,706	1,054	136	160	546	44
SHIMANE	2,004	1,546	171	240	627	69
SHIZUOKA	5,629	2,350	405	532	1,472	164
TOCHIGI	3,780	1,757	273	298	1,141	103
TOKUSHIMA	1,909	1,316	201	184	575	66
TOKYO	11,980	5,278	690	1,015	4,425	490
TOTTORI	1,202	724	85	220	397	50
TOYAMA	1,732	1,181	222	183	870	102
WAKAYAMA	1,993	1,046	127	194	667	96
YAMAGATA	2,907	1,300	257	346	1,418	139
YAMAGUCHI	3,674	2,163	226	349	1,129	130
YAMANASHI	1,375	763	84	194	490	57

*Deaths under one year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 2. - 1/ LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATE BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, DECEMBER 1950

Area	Live Birth Rates	Death Rates	Infant Death Rates	Stillbirth Rates	Marriage Rates	Divorce Rates
ALL JAPAN	26.1	12.7	76.2	96.8	8.5	0.9
All "Shi"	25.3	11.4	62.0	132.2	8.5	1.0
All "Gun"	26.6	13.6	84.4	76.7	8.5	0.9
Aichi	24.1	11.9	73.3	91.9	7.7	0.8
Akita	25.8	11.1	94.2	107.0	11.3	1.3
Aomori	27.8	11.1	105.4	114.2	11.5	1.2
Chiba	26.0	14.0	83.0	87.2	7.5	0.7
Chime	30.2	15.2	74.2	76.5	8.1	1.1
Fukui	19.7	15.0	112.2	93.2	9.2	1.2
Fukuoka	32.2	13.9	64.6	89.5	8.2	1.0
Fukushima	30.5	12.0	80.6	99.0	9.7	1.2
Gifu	23.7	12.0	77.0	99.1	7.9	0.9
Gumma	26.6	11.5	69.1	98.4	7.1	0.8
Hiroshima	23.2	15.7	77.1	85.6	8.9	1.1
Hokkaido	27.6	10.1	73.5	96.3	9.9	1.0
Hyogo	22.6	11.7	73.1	116.1	8.2	0.8
Ibaraki	29.7	14.3	81.8	84.3	9.2	0.7
Ishikawa	21.7	16.8	107.0	94.0	9.2	1.1
Iwate	29.5	12.7	119.4	107.9	9.7	1.0
Kagawa	23.4	15.2	99.8	133.7	8.6	1.1
Kagoshima	28.4	15.5	88.4	80.7	7.7	1.0
Kanagawa	25.1	9.9	50.7	83.9	8.4	0.7
Kochi	26.2	17.2	86.4	74.1	9.1	1.2
Kumamoto	31.1	15.0	82.0	80.7	7.2	1.0
Kyoto	22.2	11.3	58.6	113.7	7.3	0.9
Mie	24.3	15.0	82.5	83.5	7.3	0.8
Miyagi	31.1	11.7	81.7	93.0	9.6	0.9
Miyazaki	34.2	13.8	74.7	103.8	8.0	1.0
Nagano	22.4	10.9	64.9	124.8	9.4	0.8
Nagasaki	34.3	14.7	70.6	88.2	8.2	1.1
Nara	24.7	13.1	82.9	79.2	8.4	1.0
Niigata	22.0	11.2	82.8	123.7	10.3	1.1
Oita	27.7	16.8	98.7	98.7	7.4	1.0
Okayama	21.7	14.6	74.1	124.3	8.3	0.9
Osaka	25.4	10.0	56.6	112.3	7.8	1.0
Saga	31.5	14.3	83.2	73.4	8.5	0.9
Saitama	28.6	14.0	85.9	78.9	6.3	0.7
Shiga	23.2	14.3	79.7	93.8	7.4	0.6
Shimane	26.7	19.8	82.1	115.2	8.0	0.9
Shizuoka	26.6	11.1	71.9	94.5	7.0	0.8
Tochigi	28.5	13.2	72.2	78.8	8.6	0.8
Tokushima	26.5	17.5	101.1	92.5	7.7	0.9
Tokyo	22.3	9.8	57.6	84.7	8.2	0.9
Tottori	25.0	14.1	66.3	171.6	7.7	1.0
Toyama	20.1	13.7	128.2	105.7	10.1	1.2
Wakayama	23.7	12.4	63.7	97.3	7.9	1.1
Yamagata	25.0	11.2	88.4	119.0	12.2	1.2
Yamaguchi	27.9	16.4	61.5	95.0	8.6	1.0
Yamanashi	19.8	11.0	61.1	141.1	7.1	0.8

1/ Birth, Death marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1950 and are worked on an annual basis.

Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 3. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: JAPAN, DECEMBER 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	December 1950		Nov 50	Dec 49
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	62,177			
330-334, 352a	Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system	11,343	159.4	128.9	138.4
001-019	Tuberculosis (all forms)	5,994	126.4	122.5	146.3
794,304	Senility and senile psychosis	7,906	111.1	73.8	97.1
490-493,763	Pneumonia (including pneumonia of the newborn)	7,628	107.2	54.1	91.8
410-443,782.0- 782.2	Heart diseases	6,228	87.5	61.0	72.4
140-200,202, 203,205	Malignant neoplasms	5,523	77.6	76.2	73.5
571,572,578a, 578b,764,785.6	Enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea (all ages)	4,775	67.1	64.6	69.1
590-594,446, 789.0,789.1,792	Nephritis and nephrosis	3,760	52.8	44.6	43.6
500-502,526	Bronchitis and bronchiectasis	3,336	46.9	22.2	36.9
772-0,773a	Congenital debility	2,684	37.7	25.1	53.3

Rates are per 100,000 population (estimated as of 1 July each year) and are worked on an annual basis.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Sources of original data: 1949, Final Annual Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare. 1950, Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 4. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, DECEMBER 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	December 1950		Nov 50	Dec 49
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	12,137			
772.0, 773a	Congenital debility	2,684	14.4	9.3	13.2
490-493, 763	Pneumonia (including pneumonia of newborn)	2,637	14.2	8.1	17.9
1/	Premature birth	2,346	12.6	9.5	6.7
571, 572, 578a, 764	Enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea	1,771	9.2	7.2	11.1
2/	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	808	4.3	3.2	3.8
500-502, 526	Bronchitis and bronchiectasis	683	3.7	2.0	5.6
750-759	Congenital malformation	526	2.8	2.5	2.5
E800-E962	Accidents and poisonings	264	1.4	0.8	1.2
056	Whooping cough	241	1.3	0.9	2.4
280	Beriberi	237	1.3	1.1	1.7

1/ Premature birth includes International Code Numbers: 762.5, 766.5, 767.5, 768.5, 769.5-769.9, 770.5-770.7, 771.5, 772.5, 773.5, 776.

2/ Other diseases peculiar to early infancy includes International Code Numbers: 762.0, 766.0, 767.0, 768.0, 769.0-769.4, 770.0-770.2, 771.0, 773b, 785.2.

Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Sources of original data 1949. Final Annual Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare. 1950, Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Reports, Ministry of Welfare.